密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

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Saturday November 8th 1919

Observations

By T. R. Jernigan

The American School Campaign

The Problem of the Rickshaw Coolie

By Hollington K. Tong

The Future of the Drama in China

By Soong Tsung Faung and A. E. Zucker

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Vol. X No. 10

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(Continued from issue of October 4.)

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No. 198—Rendrock Powder Company, 106 Wall Street, New York, desire connections in China for the sale of "Rack-a-Rock" blasting powder.

No. 199—Harry Newman, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., desires to establish an agency in China for their "Pioneer," all-steel auto truck in five sizes from 2 to 5 tons.

No. 200—E. M. Sheehan and Company, merchandising agents, importing, exporting and domestic brokers, Hobart Building, San Francisco, desire connections in China.

No. 201—John Steptoe Company, cable address, "Steptoe," Cincinnati, states they are specialists in the following lines: Machine Tool Builders, shapers and milling machines.

No. 202—Northwest Trading Company, cable address, "Nortraco," Seattle, handle the following items for export trade: tin plate, steel plates, rails, bars and angles, sheets, wire nails, galvanized wire, glass, bamboo steel, pipe and gas tube, caustic soda and soda ash, quicksilver, salmon, evaporated milk, news print and book paper.

No. 203—Overseas Products Corporation, New York City, have the following lines for export, chemicals, textiles, motor cars, engineering lines, shoes, iron and steel, construction materials, farm machinery, lumber, office equipment, hardware, furniture. Give as reference the following, National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, American Foreign Banking Corporation, American Exchange National Bank, Farmers Loan and Trust Company.

No. 204—Stevens-Aylsworth Company, Inc., 253 Broadway, New York City, desires to obtain agents in China for firm to handle the following equipment: Chemical plants, chemical apparatus, and special machinery. This company builds entire plants for manufacturing dyestuffs, chemicals, acids, soaps, oils, fats, glues, etc.

No. 205—Rohm and Haas Company, 40 North Front Street, Philadelphia, desires to make connections with firm in China that handles dried and liquid egg yolk and dried egg albumen. Desire samples and quotations.

No. 206—Jay Madden, of Parsons and Whittemore, 174 Fulton Street, New York City, desires to make connections with reliable firm in China to handle paper. Firm is large paper exporter.

No. 207—F. A. Hart Company, 1029-1031-1033 West 47 Street, Chicago, desires to get in touch with cleaners, handlers, dealers and exporters of sheep casings.

No. 208—Teal and Company, importers and exporters, cable address, "Tealco," Manila, P. I. has in stock a large shipment of the famous Carlisle Cord Tires. Are in position to supply dealers in China at factory prices, plus actual cost of landing at port of Manila. Tires are straight side only, and in sizes from 32 x 3 ½ up. Also handle Sterling tires both cord and fabric in straight sides, all sizes and in clincher 30 x 3; 30 x 3½; 31 x 4.

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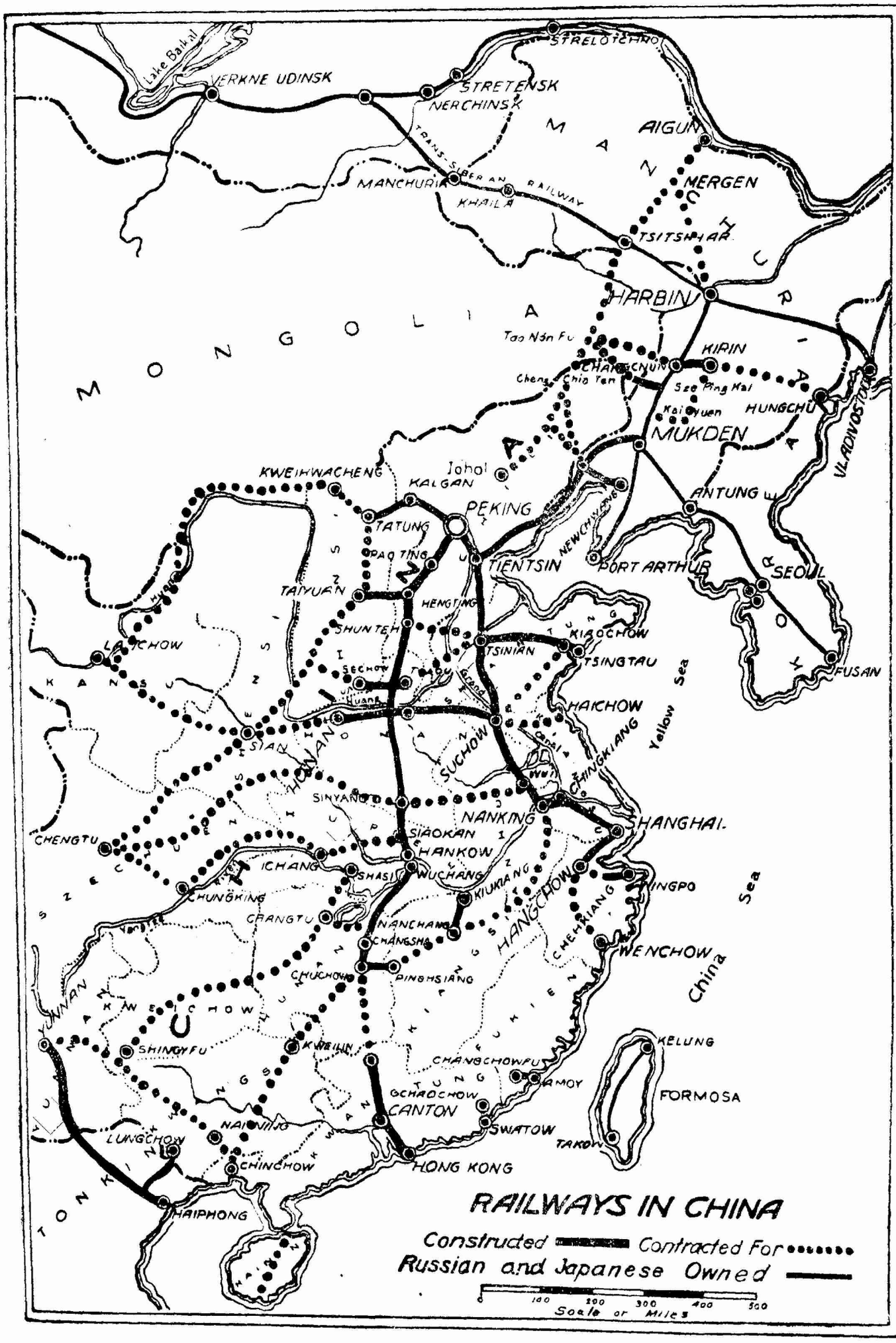
No. 211—Industrial Foreign Sales Company, cable address, "Inforsalco," 72 Trinity Place, New York City desires agent in China to handle agricultural implements, auto accessories, building material, household supplies, office equipment.

(To be Continued)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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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HON. Theodore E. Burton, for more than a quarter of a century an influential member of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the American congress, is now visiting in Shanghai. He is completing an extensive trip through Japan and China and expects to continue his journey to Australia and New Zealand before returning to the United States by way of Europe. Senator Burton has been so intimately connected with public affairs in America since 1889 that there is not sufficient space here to recount his achievements. He served in Congress from 1889 to 1915 and in 1916 he received unanimous support of the Ohio delegation as candidate for president of the United States at the Republican National Convention. He served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Interparliamentary Union from 1904 to 1915 and as such attended meetings at St. Louis, London, Geneva, Paris and The Hague. He has written several books on political and financial subjects and since 1917 has been president of the Merchants National Bank of New York. So much for the biography. We are interested in Senator Burton for his achievements in American public life and we are especially pleased at his trip through the Orient. Although not now in public life, Senator Burton has influence with the American people and his words carry weight in America. He spent several busy weeks in both Japan and China. In Japan we venture the guess that he did not escape the entertainment system and venture the further guess that the only meals he was able to take alone at his hotel were his breakfasts. He probably met and discussed the problems of the Orient with economists, financiers, diplomats, captains of industry, government officials, and so on down or up the list as the case may be. He probably was told many times and in many ways

of Japan's sincere friendship for America and of Japan's altruistic motives regarding China. In Japan he saw a well-ordered country and he sensed the deep feeling of patriotism. And then he came to China.

IN China he has found a divided country. He has found dirt and disorder. He has met Chinese officials who are singularly lacking in those essential elements of patriotism that the West considers necessary for the success of the state and the comfort and happiness of the people. In China Senator Burton has probably met more foreigners than he came in contact with in Japan. In China there are approximately 10,000 Britons and probably 8,000 Americans. All of these persons have opinions as to the problems of China and Japan, and many of them have expressed to Senator Burton their ideas regarding China and Japan. Chinese of high and low degree have also discussed these things with him and have expressed to him the importance of American friendship to China in the solution of China's difficulties in establishing a stable government. An American consular official departed from Shanghai last week and the receptions and "send off" the Chinese gave him were nothing short of marvelous. It couldn't have been greater had he been President of the United States. This expression of friendship for America on the part of the people of China is such as to make the average American feel humble. What is to come of it? Is America to stand aloof and permit China's millions to work out their own destiny assisted by a Japanese system that is Prussian in its tendencies to say the least? Outside of a small class of reactionary officials who are now at the helm of Chinese affairs, the Chinese people are deeply patriotic. But most of them are so ignorant and so close to the bread line that they must follow the master who pays the bills. Schools are springing up all over the land, but it will require years before China can read or think for herself. In Peking this year one male child in three is in school. The proportion among women is probably one in twenty but is growing. If we recounted to Senator Burton all of the things that the Americans in China and the Chinese in China desire him to tell the American people, it would require several issues of this *Review* so we will not try. We will simply say that John Hay's statement to the effect that the man who understands China has the key to the future world political situation still applies—yes a hundred times more than it did when Hay made the statement. American money alone will not save China. A large American fleet in the Pacific will not alone save China. American missionaries by the thousands alone cannot save China. American business even to the billions of dollars will not alone save China. But an intelligent and active American public opinion combined with a definite American policy of leadership that will help China to help herself, *will save* China. It will also help Japan and prevent that country from running on the rocks that spelled disaster to another country in Europe that was out of touch with present democratic principles.

A MILITARY conference of tremendous importance is being planned for Mukden, the capital of Fengtien, which is the official home of China's New War Lord, General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, and to which the political center has again been shifted. Within a period of less than two years, China's political center has been changed four times. At first it was in Peking, then shifted to Canton, then to Nanking, then to Shanghai and now to Mukden. To Mukden the representatives of the Acting Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng, General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli and also Inspecting Commissioner of the Four Northern Provinces, General Ni Shih-chung, Military Governor of Anhwei and the Inspecting Commissioner of the Four Yangtse Provinces, and other equally important officials, have been flocking. The Military Governors of Heilungkiang and Kirin are on their way thither. Even General Hsu Shu-cheng, or Little Hsu, intends to be present on that occasion. For the moment the attention of Eastern political observers is being turned to Fengtien. Indeed the Mukden Conference, unless public opinion forces the authorities to abandon it, will have a significant bearing upon the future internal situation of China. The reasons as given out by the northern militarists for the holding of the conference are the apparent failure of General Wang Yih-tang, Chief of the Northern Peace Delegation, at Shanghai, to arrange an early unification of North and South China, and the preparation of the southern opposition forces in Hunan, Fukien, and Shensi, to attack the northern forces. Upon the conclusion of the conference, it is believed that some definite programme will be announced in dealing with the South. One forecast of the coming conference is the organization of a war cabinet by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.

OTHER questions which will be brought up at the conference for consideration will relate to the defence of the country's borders from Bolsheviks and other disturbing elements, the fixing of the powers and rights of the Inspecting Commissioners and the delineation of their spheres of influence. These questions, it is feared, may cause some friction among the northern militarists, touching as they do their vital interests. Another question of great im-

portance is the reorganization of the northern government in a general way. This reorganization may affect the influence of the An Fu Club, which does not enjoy as much power now as before. The present Acting Prime Minister is understood to be not a supporter of the Club, and at the conference can be counted upon to use his influence against any program which will likely confer more advantages upon that Club. All these are very interesting, but what is of vital importance is the question whether civil war will be resumed in China. The general belief in the North is that the Peking Government will reorganize if the Shanghai Peace Conference finally fails. Upon the completion of its reorganization, it will make another attempt to crush the south by force of arms. This policy is favored by the majority of northern militarists but the question of money to finance a continuation of the civil strife is the main point. In this connection it is feared that Japan may resume her former policy of lending money to China without question as to its use. Whatever the result of the proposed conference that is to be held in Mukden will be, it is certain that Japan will not fail to take advantage of the new situation and that her interests will be closely in touch with it.

JAPAN is now attempting to obtain permission from the Chinese Government for the laying of double tracks on the South Manchurian Railway, the excuse being that there is a steady increase in traffic and that the railway is now being extensively used for military purposes. Negotiations are proceeding between Tokio and Peking. Knowing the unusual ambitions of Japan, the Chinese authorities are unlikely to allow her to double track the road, the construction of which will not benefit China, and would involve the cession of more land belonging to the Chinese and the consequent extension of the dreaded railway zone. The Japanese railway zone in South Manchuria has been a curse to China. Within it, the Japanese can send all their troops to China without having to obtain China's consent and can station as many of them disguised as police as they desire although the treaty provision allows only 16 independent battalions of railway guards to be organized of time-expired non-commissioned officers and men and to be placed under the nominal control of the Japanese Department of Communications. Through that zone the Chinese soldiers are not allowed to pass unless there is a previous notice to the Japanese railway authorities although it is in Chinese territory. Robbers who are able to get inside the zone before their arrest are safe and are beyond the reach of Chinese law. Foreigners generally will understand why the Chinese authorities refuse to consider the double-track proposition.

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THE plan of laying double tracks on the South Manchuria Railway was proposed last February. It was submitted at a shareholder's meeting of that railway held in Tokyo. It was unanimously approved, and the Railway authorities without losing time sent engineers to further survey the line and ascertain the amount of land to be bought. At the same time the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden was requested to secure assistance from the Chinese authorities in Fengtien in the matter of the purchase of land. The area of land the railway wanted is so enormous that once the news about it is disclosed a panic among the people would be created. The civil authorities of Fengtien therefore withheld the news from the public although they had repeatedly received documents from the Japanese Consul-General pressing for an answer to his request for help. The matter was finally referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking as it was too serious for the local authorities to dispose. The Foreign Office in Peking after carefully looking into it, decided that it could never comply with the request of the Japanese Consul-General as it would be against the treaty stipulations to do so and as the constant purchase of the Chinese land at an official—usually the lowest—rate would make their livelihood more difficult. The Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Mukden was then instructed to reply to the

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Japanese Consul-General to the above effect. But the Japanese have fully made up their minds to carry out their plan whether the Chinese Government allows it or not. This is shown by the fact that in several districts in Fengtien they have already marked out the land wanted, told its owners that it would be used for railway purposes and it would be paid for later. In some places the Japanese laborers have started the work of levelling the land although it is not yet theirs. Notwithstanding the protest of the local authorities they are proceeding with the work all the same.

BY the Treaty of Portsmouth between Russia and Japan upon the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, the section of the Manchurian Railways south of Kwanchengtze was surrendered to Japan. It was renamed the South Manchurian Railway, and a company by the same name was formed under a Japanese Imperial Ordinance of June 7, 1906, with a capital of £20,000,000, and on April 1, 1907, began to operate the railway. The main line and branch lines have now been all converted from narrow gauges to the standard gauge, 4 ft. 8½ inches, which obtains throughout China. In May, 1915, (twenty-one Demands) an extension of the lease for 88 years was agreed upon by the Chinese Government in consequence of an ultimatum to go to war with China if she refused to agree to this demand and other demands. The proposal for the laying of double tracks on the railway indicates more aggressive policy towards China. With the completion of the construction of double tracks, it would be very easy indeed for Japan to rush into China thirty divisions of her troops for the conquest of this country in short time.

The American School Campaign

THE campaign to raise funds for the establishment of a high standard American School of intermediate, high school and junior college grade in Shanghai, received a substantial boost this week when telegraphic advice was received from the head office of the Standard Oil Company in New York to the effect that that company had contributed Tls. 25,000 toward the fund. According to the plans of the campaign now being conducted, American business and missionary interests in China have pledged themselves to raise Tls. 150,000 for the purchase of the necessary land for buildings, play grounds, etc., while the missionary boards and business organizations in America have agreed to raise Gold $300,000 for the construction of the buildings. It is understood that about two thirds of the building fund has been pledged. According to an announcement of the local campaign committee, that is raising funds for the purchase of land made this week, subscriptions from American individuals in Shanghai and the outports has reached a total of approximately $25,000. Lists containing the names of donors are now being mailed out to all Americans. The subscription of the Standard Oil Company added to the foregoing amount gives almost half the needed amount, and assures the success of the American school project in a large way. When subscriptions from the other 125 and more American firms of Shanghai and from American individuals who have not yet contributed, are received, it is expected that the fund will go far beyond the required quota. According to the plans, every American individual in China whether he or she is engaged in missionary or business activites

will be given an opportunity to contribute to the school fund. Only in this way will the enterprise be a really national institution and fulfil its real service to Americans living in China. The Shanghai American School which now has an attendance of approximately 200 students is located in rented residence property on a narrow street just off North Szechuen Road. It is being gradually crowded out by the Japanese who are buying up all of the property in this section. Although the new location has not yet been selected it is expected that it will be somewhere near the new residence center of Shanghai where there is room for future expansion. The School Board of Control which up to last year was composed of representatives of the various missionary boards, has been reorganized to include half control on the part of the American business community of the port. Mr. E. S. Dreher, the new principal who has for several years been superintendent of schools at Charleston, South Carolina, is now in Shanghai and has taken over the management of the school. Before coming to China he had charge of important educational work for the Y. M. C. A. with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and Germany.

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Observations

THE English Authoress, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, has written a book entitled "Fields of Victory," and in which is a confidential chart kept by the British General Staff, disclosing for the first time the fighting strength of Great Britain in France from January 1916, to the day the Armistice was signed. Heretofore the statistics given by the general staff have been presented in the form of divisions, leaving somewhat uncertain the actual number of men engaged, but now Mrs. Ward has stated the actual figures. In the *World's Work* of October there is an editorial comment on this subject, in effect, that if Americans have had any doubts concerning the decisive influence which their armies played in ending the war, the figures should settle them, as showing that, "had not that wonderful movement of troops from the United States to France taken place in the Spring and Summer of 1918, the Germans would have won an overwhelming victory. The figures reveal the extent to which British military power was dwindling in France, a dwindling which we had already suspected, but which we never dreamed had reached such alarming proportions." The editorial mentions that "the newspaper accounts of 1916, and 1917, usually figured that the strength of the British armies in France ranged anywhere from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000, but it now appears from the record of the British General Staff that such numbers were a gross exaggeration. The actual fighting strength in January, 1916, according to this official chart, was 470,000 men. By the following July this had increased to 680,000. It reached its maximum on the eve of Vimy Ridge, in April, 1917, when it amounted to 760,000 men. From this point Great Britain's fighting strength gradually descended, until March 1917, when the Germans made their terrible attack, it was only 620,000." The editorial continues, "that according to the belief in this country (United States) that figure rose, owing to reinforcements from England, but Mrs. Ward's exhibit shows that, on the contrary, it declined. In May, 1918, it amounted to 540,000, and after a slight increment in August, it went down rapidly until the day the Armistice was signed, when Great Britain's fighting strength amounted to only 465,000 men." If there are no errors in the figures published in Mrs. Ward's book, and certainly there would not be an intentional error, the fighting strength of the American army in France on the day the Armistice was signed may now be stated without intentional disparagement in the sense of comparison. On that same day, says the editorial, America's total forces in France were 2,000,000 men; and of these 1,330,000 were combatant troops. In the battle of the Argonne-Meuse, we had 546,000 men actually engaged, besides 56,000 with the English and 56,000 with the French. Just how large the French forces were at this time, or, at at any period of the war, no one knows, for the

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French Government has maintained utter silence on this point."

IN 1916, when the shipping bill was before Congress, a Senator, arguing in its favor, made the statement that during the year indicated the foreign trade of the United States was valued at $6,500,000 and that it was absolutely dependent. What he meant by being dependent was that the United States had practically no means of transporting its sea going commerce and was compelled to rely on foreign competitors and had to go to them to buy transportation. It was further stated that the United States had no ships of its own to carry its products either to South America or the Orient, and that such had been the disadvantage of American foreign trade for fifty years. It is well known that at the close of the war between the States the American merchant marine numbered more sea going ships than the merchant marine of any other nation, and the political party which was in the ascendant in the Government during the year mentioned cannot escape the responsibility for neglecting to provide the necessary ships for the expansion of American trade.

AND now when the Government appears to have at last awakened to the necessity of restoring the American flag to the trade routes of the seas there is heard opposition from the same quarter from which criticism comes, because the American Government has not only expressed its purpose to have an adequate merchant marine but an adequate navy to safeguard it as well. It seems not to be adequately remembered that the United States is a sovereign nation, independent and self-supporting, and fully competent to provide whatever may be needed to promote its welfare both on the sea and on the land.

AND why not? The United States has as much land as all Europe and that land is first as good, if not better than than that of Europe. Its wealth is 225 billion dollars. It uses as much coal as all Europe, 600,000,000 tons a year; it produces as much iron as all Europe, twice as much copper as the rest of the world, and the war has found that the military power of the United States is about equal to its industrial power. It is not understood that the American Government is ambitious to dominate the seas with its naval power, nor to fill the ports of the world with merchant ships to the exclusion of the merchant ships of other nations. What it proposes to do in the way of building merchant ships is to build enough to no longer be dependent, but prepared to carry American productions to foreign ports under the American flag, and with a navy that shall not be outclassed by the navy of any other country. It will now be interesting to enter the gate of one of the principal American ship yards and see what progress is being made in building a merchant marine to carry the American flag, and under it the surplus products for exports from an annual farm and factory production valued at forty billion dollars.

IT will only be necessary to glance at the report of the Chairman of the American Shipping Board to learn that there are, all round the ocean and lake fronts of America, ship yards busily at work. The number of yards both wood and steel have grown from 61 to 181 and their ways from 234 to 891, and the shipbuilders from 50,000 to 300,000 with another 300,000 in reserve. The whole water rim of the United States has been turned to shipbuilding. With this general observation the gate of the ship yard at Hog Island may be entered, a yard that arose as if by magic from a Delaware River Marsh, with a capacity equal to that of all the United Kingdom before the war. Begun in September, 1917, the first keel laid in February, the first launching in August 1918 and by August, 1919 it had launched more than fifty ships and was turning them out at the rate of from five to seven per month. This stupendous record, writes Mr. Knapper, in the *Review of Reviews* of October, of fifty ships in a year from a single yard stands unequalled. It is thus that America will soon recover her former position on the seas as a great carrier of the

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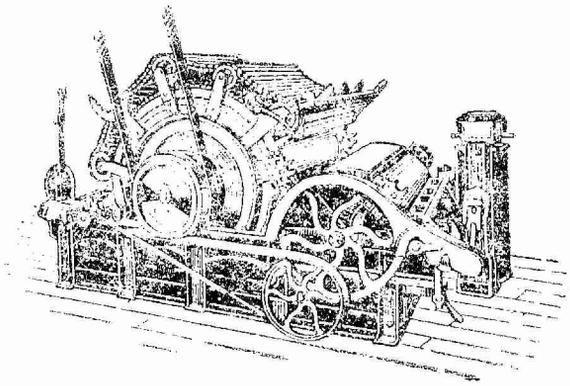

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commerce of the world. And at this writing the most powerful naval squadron that ever showed a national flag in the Pacific Ocean has recently been sent to that ocean in recognition of the growing importance of the American Pacific Coast line, and to show the stars and stripes as a preferred emblem of peace, but of war if necessary.

NOW that the great war is over it will be interesting to look at the financial record it made, and the two branches of the Saxon race may be selected to present the vast sums expended and the obligations that have been incurred by that race and which will reach far into the years to come. The statistics used are taken from a contribution to the *Review of Reviews* of October by Mr. P. W. Wilson, a special correspondent of the *London Daily News*. The total loss of the war, writes Mr. Wilson, has been at least 200 billion dollars, and nearly all of which falls on Europe. The junior branch of the Saxon race has comparatively suffered financially less than the others engaged in the war, and its immensely superior wealth will enable it to more quickly recover. But the senior Saxon branch has not been so fortunate.

IN 1815 the population of Great Britain was 20 millions and the national debt 4 billion dollars showing that the debt per head of population during the year 1815 was 225 dollars, and it was the year of the Napoleanic war. In 1919 the population of Great Britain is 45 millions and the national debt 40 billion dollars, showing a debt per head of population of 890 dollars. In this connection Mr. Wilson writes: "Since the Napoleanic era her (Great Britain) wealth has enormously increased, but it must be clearly understood that the extent of her empire is wholly irrelevant to the problem of her solvency .....It is quite true that imperially Great Britain means 450 million persons. But financially her population is one tenth of this. Mindful of their own history there are still Americans who think that Britain taxes her Colonies and this impression is confirmed by certain Irish propaganda. As a matter of fact, the Indian, Dominion, and Colonial budgets are quite separate from the British budget, nor is their money voted by Parliament, save in so far as these possessions receive subsidies. The British balance sheet rests therefore entirely on British shoulders."

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at the close of the war Britain finds herself indebted in the sum of 40 billions of dollars, which means that forty per cent of her heritage is practically under mortgage for borrowed money and other debts incurred in consequence of the war. If the financial condition of the United States be considered in comparison it appears, from the most reliable statistics that the wealth of the junior branch of the Saxon race is 225 billion dollars, with debts amounting to 26 billion dollars or under 11 per cent of its total wealth. In other words, the British mortgage is four times as severe as the American mortgage, and since the population of the United States is more than double that of the United Kingdom the comparison holds good broadly for debt per head. The British figure is 890 dollars and the American 200 dollars per head.

IT is sometimes written and spoken that there is war in the near future between America and Japan, but the thoughtful American and Japanese will hardly assent to such a probability. At the present time there does not appear to be any issue to make such a conflict probable, and whatever issues there are, on which the sentiment of the two nations may be divided, there are none beyond a settlement by intelligent diplomacy. The refusal to permit Japanese to go to America in the numbers apparently desired, and to do as they pleased after arrival, would seem to touch Japanese pride more than any other of the issues, but the refusal is not understood to mean a disparagement to the Japanese race, and is founded in the right and duty of one nation to safeguard the labor of its people from a competition that in all probability would prove seriously damaging in many ways. If Japan should propose to go to war in order to enforce the right of her people to enter American ports in unrestricted numbers and then free of restriction engage in competition with the native laborers the proposal will very likely be accepted with no apprehension by America as to the final result.

IT would be a wise precaution if Japan realized the extent of American power and resources both on sea and land. No argument is needed to prove that America is in every sense self supporting on land, and on the sea has the most superb and best equipped navy in the world. Great Britain is the only nation that could reasonably think of measuring strength with American naval power, and were it possible for the British and American navies to meet in hostile array on the sea there would be no assured victory to either nation in advance, and certainly there is no other nation whose navy could float long in a naval fight with that of America. There are thirty six battle ships under the American flag prepared to take their places in the first battle line, and it is well known that the navy of Japan could not survive an encounter with such a naval force.

AND there are other things more essential to win a victory in war than warships and soldiers. A nation must have the means of feeding her sailors and soldiers and Japan has a large army, but in a war with America Japan would have to rely for victory on her navy more than on her army, and if her navy should be sunk her army would not be a deciding factor. The resources of a nation is estimated by what it produces and its agriculture comes up for the first consideration.

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The territory of Japan proper is only 148,756 square miles in extent, and for this limited territory there is a population of 317 to the square mile. Compare this with the United States, which has 28 to the square mile, and then consider that a large part of Japan is not adapted to agriculture. If the population were distributed upon the tillable land of Japan there would be about 2,000 persons to each square mile. No other country in the world is in a worse condition from the view point of food supply. In the Russian-Japanese conflict by K. Asakaiva it is written "Less than 13,000,000 acres (in Japan) are under cultivation or about thirteen per cent of the extent of the country, while the whole land cannot possibly be increased more than 11,500,000 acres, so that the per capita share of arable land is less than one half of an acre, which is even below the corresponding rate in England and less than one half of that in China!"

IT is no secret that the Peace of Portsmouth which ended the war between Russia and Japan, was particularly welcomed by the latter nation, notwithstanding the seemingly popular opposition to the treaty in Japan. Although the financial minister of Japan had made the boast that his country had 175 millions of dollars untouched in the banks of England, Germany, and America, it was quite evident to the leading financiers of the world that Japan, when the treaty was signed, was very near to the end of her resources. And it is a safe reflection that whatever the sum a nation may have in the bank that sum will not remain so large if she engaged in war. It will grow less from day to day, and unless the nation has resources the day of bankruptcy will not be far off. There is this difference betwen the United States and Japan, from the view point of resources, and it is that the former is abundantly self supporting and with incomparable resources, while the latter cannot support itself from its productions and is wholly without the necessary resources to encourage the confidence of capitalists. And in a war, suppose Japan were to lose her navy what would become of her soldiers on a foreign soil? The army of Japan would prove impotent, whithout the navy of Japan, and there is more than one nation whose navy outclasses the Japanese, and the United States is one of the nations.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

The Problem of Rickshaw Coolies

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

LING Chang-ming, former Minister of Justice, when asked about the objects and program of the Peking Union of Rickshaw

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Coolies, declares that there is no such union and that there is no truth in the report of his election to its chairmanship. When this report, he stated, was first circulated he simply ignored it. "But as I am now openly charged by my political opponents with having instigated the rickshaw coolies to cause local disturbance through the union, and several military governors believing the charge actually demands an investigation of it by the government," said he, "I cannot remain silent."

To prove the untruthfulness of the charge, Mr. Ling requested the police to look into the matter. The reply of the police was that there had been no meeting of rickshaw men of late and that the report concerning himself was absolutely unfounded. The Peking local procurator personally called upon him at his home and conveyed the same information. The demand of the several Tuchuns for an investigation of the charge was consequently dropped.

"Since the time when I commenced to attack the ruling authorities over the Shantung question," continued Mr. Ling, "many subsidized newspapers in the Capital have been circulating all sorts of rumors with the object of injuring me. To these I have been paying little or no attention. In spite of this, oftentimes, paid organs have given me undue importance, attributed to me some supernatural power, and treated me as a man who is able to swing the masses by a magic word from my mouth. I feel ashamed for all this high compliment which I do not deserve in the least."

When asked about the possibility of a rickshaw coolie union, the former Minister of Justice said that he did not believe that rickshaw men in Peking or in any other city in China can effectively organize themselves into a body and act jointly on a matter of public interest. "An unnecessary fear," is however existing in the minds of the authorities that together with other coolies and artisans, numerous rickshaw coolies will some day create a serious labor problem which may throw China into chaos similar to that existing in the rest of the world.

"The absurdity of this fear is evident when it is remembered that industries in this country are still in their infancy, huge factories or works have not yet been established and the Chinese laborers, as a rule, are lacking in unity in a larger sense. There is even less reason to fear that the rickshaw men who have no capitalists over them, have no place from which to demand less labor hours and more pay, and have no interest in common among themselves will create a labor problem for the time being."

Some sociological students however express their belief that a very grave situation may be brought into existence by that class of laborers when they realize that they do not get square deals from the government or from society. They state that in Peking alone there are over 40,000 rickshaws and twice that number of rickshaw coolies. It is the usual practice in the Metropolis that one rickshaw is pulled by two men day and night by turn. "Suppose," they say, "that one day a hundred thousand rickshaw men suddenly strike. What a terrible scene Peking will present! To depend upon the police for the preservation of order, perhaps, is no easy thing. We are not, figuratively speaking, seeing the ghost in a bright day light and purposely trying to depict an awful condition. True enough, these coolies do not possess much worldly knowledge and don't know anything about what is called new thoughts, and therefore they would not bestir themsevles. But unfortunately the cost of living is increasing by leaps and bounds. They earn only a paltry sum a day and this is hardly sufficient to exchange for enough food for themselves and families. Hunger may drive them to strike it usually does, and the strike by rickshaw appears to be something likely unavoidable."

Two diametrically opposite views are here given side by side. Which is right and which is wrong it is rather too early to say. The problem of rickshaw coolies however is one which Chinese social workers and sociologists cannot burke. It will arise later if not now. A sagacious government, in the opinion of keen observers, Chinese and foreign, should lose not a

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(P3-M)

minute of time to deal with it in the light of experience already gained through the student activities before the rickshaw coolies themselves demand an equitable and just settlement of what is due to them.

Opinions also differ with regard to the wisdom of the abolition of rickshaws as vehicles for transportation purposes. Mr. Ling strongly advocates their abolition. He said: "To use men to substitute for mules and horses in pulling carriages is something which the whole world revokes against. The rickshaw when first introduced into China was called Tang Yang Ch'e or Eastern Ocean Cart. Europeans took it for a product of the Far East, but to the Chinese Tung Yang Ch'e means a Japanese cart as Japan is situated east of the Pacific Ocean. The institution of the substitution of mules and horses by men thus was originally imported from Japan.

"When I first came to Peking ten years ago, I found that most of the conveyances then in use were mule carts. However there was a sprinkling of rickshaws. Whenever there was a traffic congestion, the mule cart drivers were frequently seen whipping their less fortunate brethern, rickshaw men, and thus scolding them: "Why don't you drive carts? You prefer to drag them. You would like to be animals or beasts of burden although you could easily be men." Upon seeing this sight my heart ached. With the steady increase of rickshaw coolies, a worse situation has been created. This grave condition can however be remedied partly at least if the street car line is constructed, more and better roads are built, industries in general are developed and natural resources hidden in Mother Earth are unearthed, which will supply the poverty-stricken people, who are now driven to pull rickshaws, with works so as to enable them to live."

A French scholar who resided in Peking for many years, when once asked why he did not take any rickshaw, replied that it was too inhumane to make use of men as animals for the pulling of carts. He said that they are also men and queried: "Why should they pull you at a high speed?" The answer of his friends was that if he refrained from riding in a rickshaw the rickshaw coolie would have nothing to do and would starve especially in view of his having no proper profession and the comparatively undeveloped industrial state which does not offer much work. They further remarked that in refraining from patronising the rickshaw men he merely wanted to starve them. To ride in a man pulling-cart and not to ride therein on the humanitarian ground, they admit, are two evils, but they are of the opinion that the first one is the lesser of the two. By such arguments, those who disagree with Mr. Ling try to make him to see that before the abolition of rickshaws adequate provisions must be made for these coolies so that they may be able to earn a living thereby and would not swell the rank of peace disturbers.

Peking, November 1.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
C. F. REMER, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University
and
H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1. China's Railway Situation

References: Pp. 354,356,358-9,-360-62,364-6,368,370.

Questions: 1. Why should China's Railway Situation be considered as a topic under international affairs? 2. Compare the railroad mileage of China with that of the United States. 3. What inference is generally drawn from this, and how does Mr. Baker discredit this inference? 4. Why were railroads disliked in both China and England at first? 5. Name the first railway line in China. What happened to it? 6. Where was the second line built? For what purpose? 7. How did the China-Japan War affect the railroad problem? 8. What great difference is there between the Peking-Hankow R. R. and those contracted for by France and Germany 9. What is meant by "the battle of concessions" and the "local movement"? Has the "local movement" been successful? 10. What have been the main points in the railroad question since the Revolution?

Topic 2. Freedom of the Press

References: Pp. 351-2.

Question: 1. Why do we find a Free Press one of the aims of all democratic peoples? 2. Can you give examples of the importance of this problem from 19th and 20th century European and American history? 3. Why is a Free Press in China a matter of international interest? 4. Of what importance is the *Wei Yi Jih Pao* affair in Peking? 5. Why have the *Peking and Tientsin Times* and the *Yih Shih Pao* not received similar treatment? 6. Note carefully the assigned reason for the complaint of Mr. Obata. Why was not the writer of the article in Japan punished? 7. What is the danger threatened by this trouble?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. "How to Save China"

References: Pp. 352-354.

Questions: 1. Name the "two courses to adopt to save this Republic" suggested by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. 2. "It is for you to decide what you wish and it shall be done," says Dr. Sun. On what does he base such a remark? 3. What should the Militarists do with their power? 4. What do you infer as to Dr. Sun's sentiments on "Revolution"? 5. Are his suggestions practical? 6. Do you consider this to be a seditious speech? Why?

Topic 2. Police Interference in Public Gatherings in Shanghai

References: Pp. 349-51.

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of the interferences referred to in this editorial? 2. Does a publication in Shanghai have any legal or moral right to discuss municipal regulations? 3. A proposed subject for a composition or class debate: That publications in Shanghai ought not to discuss the regulations of the Municipal Council and their application to specific cases. 4. On page 351 the Municpal Council is said to be "international in name only." Just what is meant by that statement? 5. What change in the attitude of this Settlement toward liberal thought has come about in recent years? Give concrete examples, as well as general statements.

Topic 3. Prison Reform in China

References: Pp. 374—a short paragraph in Column 1.

Questions: 1. Where is the prison referred to? 2. What official (or officials) is responsible for this constructive work? 3. In what other places in China are there Reformed prisons? 4. Compare life in Reformed prisons with that in old fashioned prisons. 5. It has been said that life in Chinese prisons is made hard so that paupers will not commit crime to get into prison for food and lodging. How has the reformation of prisons affected this problem? 6. How has the Student Boycott affected prison industry?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Cotton Mill Development

Reference: Pp. 376-8.

Questions: 1. What three mills have been organized by Mr. H. Y. Moh? 2. What is the meaning of the word "spindles" as it is used in this article? 3. Which is the better indication of the size of a cotton mill, the amount of capital or the number of spindles? Why? 4. What is the meaning of the phrases, "42 counts" and "a cotton experiment station"? 5. Why do the mills of China and Japan import a small amount of American cotton each year when Chinese cotton is plentiful? 6. In China cotton spinning has developed much faster than cotton weaving. Write down what you consider to be three good reasons for this. 7. In America cotton is grown in the south but most of the cotton mills are in the north. Where is cotton grown in China? Where are the chief cotton mills? 8. Does China differ from America in this respect? 9. Can you explain this?

Topic 2. Exchange and Exports

Reference: Pp-396, 373.

Questions: 1. What was the price in London in English money of one ounce of silver on Tuesday, October 28? 2. How long has it been since the price of silver has been as high as this? 3. If silver is high in value can a Chinese merchant buy more foreign money or less for his Chinese dollars? 4. If silver is high can a foreign merchant buy more Chinese money or less for his American or English money? 5. On page 364 we are told that export business is dull on account of the high price of silver ("high exchange"). Explain carefully in a short written statement just why this is probably true?

Topic 3. A Protective Tariff

References: Pp. 382,389.

Questions: 1. What was the subject of the debate between Nanking University and St. John's University? 2. What is the meaning of the word "autonomy"? 3. How would you vote upon this question? 4. Take a vote of the class. 5. The subject is suggested for debate: Resolved, that, when China has tariff autonomy, she should adopt a protective tariff.

News from North China

Robert Rankin, Vice-president of Andersen, Meyer and Company, has returned to Peking after a brief business trip to Shanghai.

A. Neris, of the Lunghai Railway died on Wednesday at the Oriental Hospital, French Concession, Tientsin. The funeral took place the following day at the Russian Cemetery.

Hsu Nai-lin, the newly appointed Civil Governor of Kirin, has left Peking for his post. Prior to his departure he had an audience with the President during which he asked for instructions.

The concert given on October 29, in the Peking Pavilion under the special auspices of the police authorities in aid of relief of distress among the poor of the city was a success. Many persons attended.

The official *Gazette* of Peking announces the appointment of Yung Kuai, Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Washington, as the second Chinese delegate to the International Labor Conference at the same city.

C. P. Vetter, recently Constructing Engineer for Andersen, Meyer and Company, has joined the Board of Conservancy Works in Kwantung Province. Mr. and Mrs. Vetter have already left for Canton by way of Shanghai.

Admiral Lan Chien-shu, Commander-in-chief of the Chinese navy, with his temporary headquarters at Shanghai, after a brief visit in Peking to confer with the Minister of Navy and the President, left on Thursday for Shanghai.

The President has given a tablet to General Wang Yih-tang, Chief of the Northern Peace Delegation now at Shanghai in recognition of his devotion to his duty. The tablet bears four Chinese characters praising the recipient's personal virtues.

The Ministry of Education has issued a circular order to the different government schools throughout the country, warning the students against meddling in politics. The students are instructed to sever their affiliations with political parties.

Miles Lampson, M. V. O. Secretary of the British Legation in Peking, has been appointed Acting High Commissioner in Siberia, and will leave shortly to take up the important work carried on during the last year by Sir Charles Eliot.

The survey of the road between Tientsin and Tungchow to connect up with Peking commenced last Monday. The party was accompanied by G. C. McPherson, in charge of the Motor Car Depatment of E. W. Frazar and Company.

Miss V. I. Cain, strawbraid buyer for E. W. Frazar and Company, left Tientsin on Sunday morning for Shanghai on the s. s. *Fengtien* on her way back to the United States. She expects to return to Tientsin after the first of the coming year.

A very pretty wedding took place on last Saturday afternoon at the British Legation in Peking, when H. S. Parnell, of the Chinese Potsal Service was married to Miss Marjorie Summers, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Summers, of the city.

On Tuesday, Dr. D. N. Dennis, American Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, spoke at the Union Language School on "extraterritoriality." Each Wednesday Dr. George T. Candlin is giving a series of lectures on Chinese history.

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Thirty people attended the lecture given at the Museum last Saturday afternoon by T. A. Cheng, President of the Chinese Institute of Fine Arts. This lecture was the first of a series to be given under the auspices of the Art Department of the Institute.

Dr. A. G. Shoemaker, formerly physical director at Tsing Hua College and also the Government Normal School, is now travelling in North China for a business firm. Dr. Shoemaker accompanied the North China team to the Olympic games in Manila last Spring.

Professor Louis Hodous of Hartford Theological Seminary, Connecticut, will spend the spring term of 1920 in the North China Union Language School as the second exchange professor. Last year this chair was occupied by Professor Harlan P. Beach of Yale University.

A number of Lamas from Mongolia, under an escort specially provided for them by Tartar-General Tien Chun-yu, arrived in Peking on Tuesday morning. It is understood that they have come to Peking in connection with the cancellation of Indepedence of Outer Mongolia.

A. Y. M. C. A. drive for $25,000 which was to finance the Association for two years and eliminate the necessity for a financial campaign next year, was opened by a rally at the Association in Tientsin on Saturday night. Governor Tsao Jui is the Colonel of the first regiment of the volunteers.

Baron Okura, Chief of the well known Japanese Okura Company which is a partner in those "industrial" enterprises promoted by Nishihara, former Japanese Premier Terauchi's unofficial spokesman in Peking, has

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arrived in Peking. His visit is perhaps connected with the Shantung question.

Oscar Wayner Sugart, of the British American Tobacco Company in Tientsin, who died last Sunday from pnuemonia following influenza, was buried in the Race Course Road Cemetery on Wednesday. Mr. Sugart in his short residence has made many friends.

A large reunion of the American College Club in Peking will be held on November 22. Dr. New, of the Rockefeller Institute, who is to head the Foundation work at Shanghai and at present is connected with it in Peking, took a special trip to Tientsin last week to work up interest in the Club.

The Diplomatic Commission attached to the President's office considered the question of raising the Chinese legations in London, Washington, Paris and Tokyo to Embassies. A number of its members were in favor of the measure which they believed would secure much benefit for China.

J. C. Clark, boy's secretary of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A., who has recently been in Peking where Mrs. Clark has been receiving medical treatment, is at present in Tientsin holding a conference with L. K. Hall and Mr. Robinson, local boys' secretary, to make plans for boys' work throughout China.

On October 31, in honor of the birthday of H. M. the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister in Peking received both Chinese and foreign visitors at his residence from 11.30 a. m. to 12.30 p. m. The Japanese residents in the Chinese Capital celebrated the occasion at night with fire works.

Rodney Gilbert, a well known American journalist, will leave for America to be gone for an indefinite period. He was recently connected with the American Legation in the capacity of Vice-Consul and travelled extensively in Yunnan, Szechwan and other interior provinces.

The American College Women's Club held a meeting in the club rooms last Saturday afternoon. After tea, Mrs. Lawrence Meade played the guitar and sang some Spanish songs, and Miss Emily Gilfillan danced. Fifteen Chinese ladies were present as the guests of the club. It was decided that the next meeting will be held November 29.

Lieutenant General Sato, former Commander of the Japanese Troops in North China, arrived in Tientsin on October 28. He at once went to Peking to attend the inauguration ceremony of a hospital built by the Nikka Dojin Kai, which means the China-Japan Universal Benevolent Society. General Sato is Chairman of the Exceutive Committee of the Society.

The Board of Directors of the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, met on Wednesday afternoon at the International Press Club, to meet S. Meyers regarding the presentation of morphia trade data to the Opium Conference to be held at Shanghai, and to consider letters from the Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Japanese Legation.

One of the Cabinet Ministers in Peking proposed the abolition of likin and the substitution of the amount annually set aside for the payment of the Boxer Indemnity for the revenue from that source. At a conference a delegate of the Ministry of Finance pointed out the deficit of $10,000,000, the revenue from likin is $30,000,000 and the other sum is about $20,000,000.

Prince Tokugawa, Speaker of the Japanese House of Peers, father of Mr. Tokugawa, secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peking, has been entertained by the Chinese members of Parliament, the President, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister, and a host of other high officials of China. On Thursday a welcome reception was given in his honor by the Chinese journalists in Peking in the Central Park.

November 30, is said to be the date which has been definitely set for the arrival in Peking of Robert A. Woods, the noted sociologist. Mr. Wood comes as a representative of a number of sociological foundations in America to investigate conditions in the Orient, especially in China, in an effort to discover whether or not a fruitful field would be offered for the extension of the work of the Russell Sage and other foundations here.

Peking, November 1, 1919.

News from Central China

Hon. Theodore Burton, Ex-United States Senator from Ohio passed through Hankow en route to Shanghai on Thursday. A dinner was given in honor of him by the American Associsation in Hankow.

H. E. Mons. Boppe, French Minister to Peking, returned to Hankow from a visit to Ichang. He left for Kiukiang on November 1, and from Kiukiang very likely he will proceed to Pukow, returning to Peking by train.

Women's Bell is the name of a new weekly paper in Chinese edited by the staff and students of a girls' school in Changsha. The paper is aimed to advocate the rights of Chinese womanhood and their equality with men.

The total export from Hankow to the United States during the nine months ending September 30 amounted in value to G$21,174,684. Wood oil holds the chief place with a value of G$6,529,872 which is practically 30 per cent of the whole.

M. A. Lions, manager of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine in Hankow, left for Tientsin with Mrs. Lions on October 31. Mr. Lions is to take the management of the Tientsin branch of the same bank. He was relieved here by M. J. de Lenclos from Peking.

A mining contract has been concluded between the provincial govornment of Hunan and a British mining engineer in Hankow, providing for the exploitation of all the mines in Hunan. According to the engineer, there is no mortgage of mines whatever.

During the absence of Mr. P. S. Heintzleman, formerly the American Consul at Tientsin and now the newly appointed Consul for Hankow to succeed Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, Mr. R. C. Mackay, the Vice Consul at Hankow is in charge of the Consulate.

Mr. and Madame Y. S. Tsao passed through Hankow en route to Copenhagen and left here for Shanghai on Wednesday, October 29. Mr. Tsao is to be Charge d'Affaires in Copenhagen and was entertained here by his friends from Yale in America and St. John's in Shanghai.

The plan to supply electric light to Hanyang is now being considered by the Chamber of Commerce of Hanyang. According to the plan, no dynamo will be run for this purpose, but the circuit will be connected either with Hankow by a cable or from the Hanyang Iron & Steel Works.

The Religious Tract Society of North and Central China have now completed their record for the year ending September 30 within which the distribution of Christian literature in the Chinese language reached the total 1,593,552. The records of the past few years, however, approximately similar to this one.

Office buildings totalling $100,000 in value to be erected in the native city of Hankow have been decided upon by the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting. The present chamber office is situated in the British Concession where business transactions amongst Chinese merchants are found inconvenient.

The Chinese Language School of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce will be re-opened for the 1912-20 term at the Chamber offices on Monday, November 3. Preliminary, intermediate and senior courses in Chinese are offered, and the fee for tuition is 10 taels per month inclusive of examination fees for the Chamber's certificate.

Through the special favor of the French Minister to Peking, M. Boppe, who visited Hankow last week, sixteen French official war films were screened at the yamen of the military governor at Wuchang in the presence of the high officials. Another series of the French official war films was also screened in the French Municipal Hall, Hankow.

The export market in Hankow appears firmer than last week, though business still remains quiet. Further purchases of sesamum seeds are reported. Market for wood oil is weaker. Forward business in imported piece goods is almost at a standstill, but there is still a steady demand for spot cargo. Cotton yarn continues to be very firm at the enhanced prices.

Messrs. Chas. A. Fraser of Findlay Richardson & Co. J. W. Burtwell of Dodwell & Co. and H. K. Peters of Jardine Matheson & Co will represent Hankow in the British Commercial Conference to be held in Shanghai next week, and Mr. Fraser heads the Hankow delegation as the senior representative. They left for Shanghai on Saturday, November 1.

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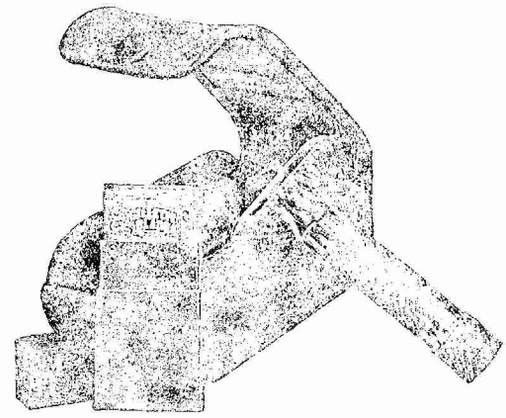

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Dr. L. N. Chang, a graduate of Yale in America, an attorney-at-law in Hankow and Vice-president of the Wa-Han Y. M. C. A., is one of the 25 Chinese lawyers to represent China in the International Congress of Lawyers to be held in Tokio, next April, as decided by the delegates from the provincial bar associations in China at a meeting held in Peking.

H. E. Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China, accompanied by Mr. A. Rose, British Commercial Attache, arrived here from Peking on October 31. He paid an official visit to General Wang Chan-yuan at Wuchang, and was entertained at dinner by the local China Association. A tiffin will be given to-day, Saturday, at the British Consulate before Sir Jordan leaves for Shanghai this evening.

During the period from October 1, 1918 to the end of September last, 3,233,949 pieces of Hankow goatskin and Wanhsien goatskin were exported from Hankow. In the same period, 1,398,279 piculs of cotton, 1,107,609 piculs of white and yellow sesamum seeds and 1,229,024 piculs of yellow and broad beans were exported. All these figures for these products are far exceeding the corresponding figures for the same period last year.

The students of Boone University, Wuchang, have now organized the "Hsieh Chin Hui," United Advancement Society, for the purpose of maintaining the boycott in this center, which has led to the allegation by the Japanese that boycott against things Japanese by the Chinese here has been inspired by the foreign missionaries. But the University authorities have done their best in persuading the students to pay more attention to their studies.

Advices from Hunan say that all war rumors in Hunan are untrue, and there is little likelihood of hostilities being resumed between the North and South, as both parties are poverty stricken, but that the situation in Hunan is getting critical. It is also stated that in case of civil war being renewed, General Wu Pei-fu at Hengchow and General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian military leader and Defense Commissioner in Changteh, will remain neutral.

A lecturing campaign in the cause of the Chinese Phonetic Script was recently made by the Rev. J. S. Helps of the Wesleyan Mission who speaks excellent Chinese. As a result, classes in Hankow phonetic script have been started in most of the institutions visited in the Wu-Han cities, and in one college the subject has definitely included in the curriculum. In the Union Normal School, Wuchang, the students unaquainted with English learned to read the Hankow phonetic in a day and to write with considerable accuracy.

The current prices of the principal produce of export in Hankow (for net shipping weight excluding cost of packing, cleaning, and export duty) in taels per picul are quoted as follows: cowhides, best selected, 54.00, seconds, 44.00; white China grass, hemp or ramie, 14.00; jute (abuliton) 5.00; white vegetable tallow, 51° titre, 14.00; green vegetable tallow, 52° titre, 12.20; animal tallow, 14.50; gallnut, usual shape, 20.00, plum, 23.00; cotton, Liho, 26.00, Shensi, 29.50; sesamum seeds, white and yellow, 6.00; broad beans, 2.00; white peas, 2.00; sesamum seed oil, 13.50; wood oil, 12.00; tea oil, 13.50; bean oil, 11.00; rape oil, 12.00; and hen yolk, liquid, 2 per cent

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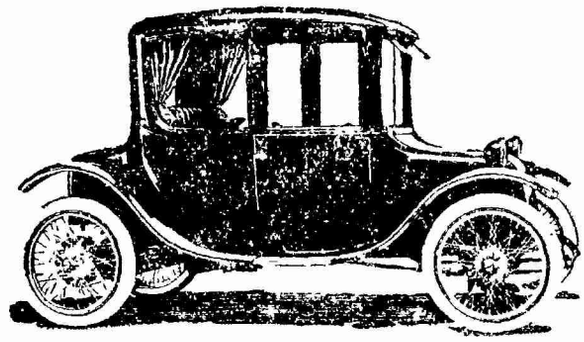

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boracic, 23.00. Antimony regulus is quoted at Tls. 100.00 per ton. A list similar to this one appeared in this column of the *Review* of October 11, from which changes in the market may be observed.

Hankow, November 1, 1919.

News From Honan

Mexican $60 yearly will be given to each one of the seven Honan students in the Peking Girls' High Normal School for their assistance.

Chang Cheng Yuan of Nei Hsiang together with some of his acquaintances raised a sum of Mex. $5,000 for establishing a cattle raising yard in the said district.

Hsu Chih and Wang Chai Fu were appointed by the Cotton Industry Preparatory Bureau to come to Honan for investigating conditions of cotton industry in this province.

A lecture was given at the Kaifeng Y. M. C. A., by its newly arrived general secretary, W. W. Cline, and translated by Chang Chih Tai, English instructor of the Law College.

Athletic exhibitions were held by students of First Normal School on October 25 from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. in the athletic ground and the program consisted of more than forty events. On the following day dramatic performances were held.

Forestry Office in Kaifeng was instructed by the concurrent Civil Governor to appoint delegates to Lin Hsieng, Lu Shih, Kuang Shan and Hwang Chwan for measuring deserted land so as it may be used for tree planting purposes in the province.

A book called "Accomplishments in 1918," has been published by the Provincial Agricultural Experimental Station and 150 copies of the book were submitted to the Industrial Bureau for distribution among agricultural organizations and offices in various districts.

The Peking-Hankow (Kinhan) and Kaifeng-Lo-Yang (Pien-Lo) Railway administrations were instructed by the Ministry of Communications to allow the transportation of 10,000 catties of cotton bought from Chengting by the Industrial Bureau of Honan at a discount of 30 per cent.

A merchant of Lu Shan by the name of Chiao Yun Ch'in has raised a sum of $2,600 with which he organized a silk goods factory. An expert by the name of P'ang P'eng Show was invited to be the instructor and the goods manufactured in this factory was reported to be very good in quality.

A document was received by the Civil Governor from the Cotton Industry Preparatory office asking him to instruct his subordinates to give protection to the Hsin Hwa Cotton Spinning Mill. This mill has its head office in Tientsin and branches in Chihli, Shantung, Shansi and Honan provinces. The capital of the mill is $2,000,000.

A delegate by the name of Hsu Pao Chen was appointed by the Military Governors, to Peking to report the following: (1) methods of cleaning Honan from native bandits (2) problem of jointed defences of Hunan with Shangtung, Kiangsu, Chihli and Hupeh provinces and (3) asking the central Government to support military expenses of this province.

T. J. K.

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News from South China

Chung Yuen Pao is the latest addition to Canton's more than thirty vernacular dailies. It is a Kuomintang organ.

Chinese consulates will soon be established in important cities of the French Colonies as a result of China's request to France.

There are now 1,450 rickshas in the city of Canton, and more will be put into service as soon as new *Maloos* are opened for traffic.

Five hundred coollies from Southwestern Kwangtung have emigrated to Barka Island, a Dutch possession east of Sumatra. Others will follow.

Leung Lok Sun, manager of the Kung Yee Medical College in Canton, passed away in the affiliated hospital on October 17, at the age of 52.

The Kwangtung Kwong Wah Medical College at Canton graduated at its tenth Commencement Exercises, October 18, eleven men and six women doctors.

The marriage of Miss Prudence Acheson of Peking to W. A. Alexander, of H. B. M. Consular Service at Canton, is announced to take place soon in Peking.

The Commander of the Navy at Canton has requested the Military Government an appropriation of $300,000 to be spent in repairing twenty government gunboats.

H. Y. Loo, A. M., Oxford, and local barrister-at-law, has been appointed a bureau chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Military Government at Canton.

A number of officers at Swatow have organized "Frugal Parties" to set a good example to the people and to discourage the common custom of luxurious feasts among the masses.

The Canton British Chamber of Commerce will be represented by J. H. Brett, at the coming conference of the British Chambers of Commerce in China to take place at Shanghai next month.

At a meeting of the South China Medical Missionary Association held recently in Canton, open prostitution in the city was deplored and condemned in a resolution passed by the members of the society.

Y. C. Kwan, a former student of the Pui Ying School, at Fati, Canton, will be formally installed Principal of his Alma Mater, October 28. Mr. Kwan is also a graduate of Columbia University, New York.

The Rev. and Mrs. Huie Kin, of New York, well known to all Cantonese students who have studied in the Eastern part of the United States, are eagerly awaited in Canton, where they will spend a few days visiting.

The Kai Ming Electric Co., at Swatow, has threatened to suspend electric light and power service, if the local Student's Union should carry through their threat of confiscating a shipment of one thousand tons of Japanese coal.

The first and second installments of the five of Kwangtung Tramway Syndicate machineries and supplies have already arrived in Hongkong, and they will be shipped to Canton as soon as the power house of the company is completed.

Confucious Day celebrations in Canton proved the most popular manifestation ever held in that city against Japanese ambitions in Shantung. The grand parade held was featured by much anti "lower grade" goods propaganda.

To meet the demand of native goods, Liu Sin Chi has opened a factory for electrical fittings in Canton. Another soap factory has been established in Canton, called the Ming Wa Soap Factory, with a capacity of producing 500 boxes of soap daily.

The members of the society for the improvement of native goods in Canton has recommended to the authorities the reopening of a trade school established in the Old City, Canton, during the Ching Dynasty, for the purpose of encouraging home industries.

The residents of eight different districts of Kwangtung are agitating for the organization of a guild of their own in Canton. The Civil Governor and the Commissioner of Finance have each subscribed $5,000 for the fund destined for the guild house.

Friends and admirers of General Tsen Chun Hsuan termed as malicious the report circulated by the *North China Daily Mail* to the effect that the well known Southern leader receives a monthly stipend of Tls. 3,000 monthly from the Peking government.

The Military Government has awarded the Order of the Excellent Crop of the Third class to the Rev. Edward W. Thwing, a missionary in Canton more than twenty years ago, and well known for his activities against the opium traffic in North China.

It is reported that German dyes of the minimum value of $200,000 to $250,000, local currency, are still held by Cantonese merchants. Huge profits in dyestuff trade were made during the war as a result of the stopping of importation of those products from Germany.

An important military conference took place at the office of the Military Governor October 24. Military leaders and representatives of leading Southwestern authorities discussed questions which are said to be of greatest importance regarding the future of South China.

The Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung has turned down the proposed monoply of the Canton-Honam ferry service by the local Lei Man Co. The Commissioner says that the proposed modern service ferry monopoly will work great hardship to the ten thousand boat residents.

The Chinese-French Association of Canton will reestablish in Canton the French Pei Sung College. In a meeting of the members held on October 6, it was also decided by the authorities to use the Boxer Indemnity to France in the sending of Chinese students to study in that country.

Dr. E. C. Machle and Miss Louise Johnston, two missionaries, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their arrivaal in China, October 28, at Pui Ying School, Fati, Canton. Dr. Machle and Miss Johnston were the recipients of many congratulations and costly gifts from friends and admirers.

The China Club of Seattle in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce of that city, the University of Washington and a number of firms dealing with China has established twenty scholarships for Chinese students, five of which are to be filled by appointment of the Canton Christian College.

The General Manager of the Sincere Co., at Hongkong, has declared that the yearly turnover of the stores are $13,500,000 and that during the European war they bought only $400,000 worth of Japanese goods. He has confirmed the news regarding the closing of the Sincere branch at Kobe, Japan.

The presiding officers of the National Assembly, in replying to a recent communication of General Niu Yung Chien and Acting Minister of Justice Wu Shan, say that the disturber of the Far Eastern Peace should be removed before there will be any hope of lasting settlement of the present troubles in the Orient.

The Yi Lee Syndicate has collected $681,953 worth of Bank of China notes up to September 26, and promises to bring up the collection to $1,000,000 till October 15. These notes are being gathered for the purpose of allowing the supply of notes to only meet the demand and thus restore it to par value.

The Military Directors at Canton say that there is absolutely no existence of any secret or back door negotiations between Canton and Peking and that the Southern Government has never lost confidence in Tang Shao-yi's ability to solve all internal political disputes to the best advantage of the Chinese nation.

The leading citizens of Canton will ask the Military Government to appropriate the Custom surplus on hand as the first subscription towards an endowment for a university for the Southwest. A meeting has been called on October 25, at the Kwangtung Educational Association, for the purpose of crystallizing the idea.

A number of Chinese residents of Annam, Indo-China, are reported to have been deported by the French Government on account of their propaganda against "low grade" Japanese goods. The Overseas Chinese Labor Association in Canton will give the patriots a rousing welcome when they return to their native land.

At a joint meeting of the two houses of the National Assembly a resolution calling for the reorganization of the present Military Government was passed by a large majority vote. The M. P.'s are dissatisfied at Cheng Msheh-hui's intrigues and the present government of ambitious military officials and unscrupulous politicians.

It is rumoured in Parliamentary circles that the reason why Salt Commissioner for the two Kwangs, Li Mou-chi, was forced to resign is due to the discovery of his having squandered a million and a half dollars of the salt surplus deposited in one of the foreign banks at Shameen, Canton. No official confirmation of the rumour has been made.

One thousand seven hundred and seventy new members were enrolled the week ending October 10, as a result of the tenth anniversary Canton Y.M.C.A. campaign for membership. The fees collected amounted to $31,720. The team headed by King Ching, M.P., and director of the Canton Mint, won first honors in the campaign by enrolling 504 members.

Reacting to the present agitation in the National Assembly to have the Military Government reorganized, Chief Administrative Director, Tsen Chun-hsuan has object of enlisting the services of the best talents of the country to work for the constitutionalist cause and hereafter to consult the National Assembly in all important matters, besides promising a number of reforms in the government.

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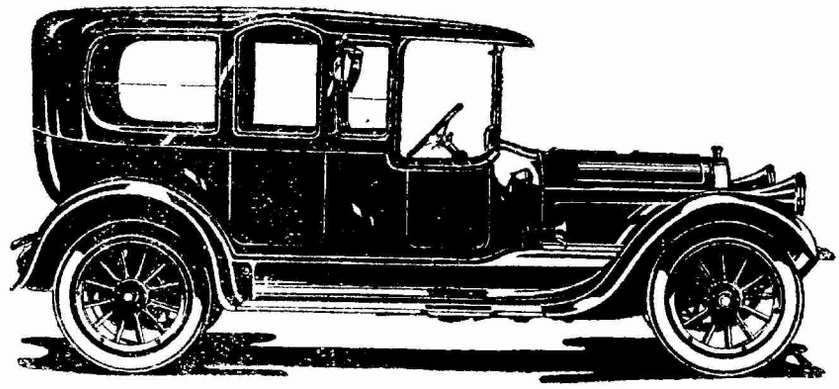

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SHANGHAI

The official reception which took place at the headquarters of the Military Government on Independence Day was attended by the consular body, speakers and members of Parliament, provincial and military and civil officials, and hundreds of other distinguished visitors. Addresses were made by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who presided, Lin Sun, Wu Chien, General Li Lieh-chun. The Russian Consul-General at Canton spoke on behalf of his colleagues.

October 10, the eighth anniversary of the Chinese Republic, was celebrated in Canton royally and in a way it has never been done before. Thanksgiving prayers in different churches, receptions and public gatherings, parades and fireworks made up the main events of the day. Nearly twenty thousand persons marched in the Grand Parade under the auspices of the Citizens Committee. Scout Commissioner Hin Wong, president of the day, was the recipient of many congratulations for the success of the festivities.

Five of Canton's modern roads in the South district were formally opened for traffic on Independence Day, Dr. Wu Ting-fang riding in an automobile, breaking them open followed by a long line of rickshas, carriages, automobiles, and pedestrians. The wives of the municipal directors were present during the ceremonies. Commissioner of Finance, Yang Wing-tai entertained at dinner one thousand guests at the new building of Finance, situated at one end of the Wing Hon Maloo, the coming most popular highway of the city.

The Canton Student's Union has come out complete victors in their boycott agitation against the Sincere Co., the Sun Co., and the Chen Kwong Co., Canton's three largest department stores, for selling Japanese "lower grade goods." In a public statement the stores affirm the willingness to have their goods examined by a joint committee of merchants and students and they make solemn declaration avowing refusal to deal in inferior goods until the ban is lifted. In one word every point at issue has been conceded to by the department stores.

H. W.

Canton, October 24, 1919.

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Who's Who in China

Alfred Sao-ke Sze, Chinese Minister to London.
(施肇基字植之)

Alfred Sao-ke Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, is one of the earlier returned students from the United States of America. There is a rumor in circulation that Mr. Sze may be transferred to another post.

Born in Chengtse, Kiangsu, Minister Sze is now forty-three years of age. He received his early modern education at St. John's University, Shanghai, which institution of learning also counted Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States of America, and Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Minister to Germany, as its pupils.

Minister Sze studied at St. John's University between 1888 and 1892. During his last year of stay in the University, he was editor of St. John's Echo, a student weekly.

In August of 1893, Mr. Sze arrived in America to pursue a higher education. He prepared for college at Washington High School from 1893 to 1896.

In 1897 he studied Liberal Arts at Cornell University where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1901 and that of M. A. in 1902. During his stay at Cornell, he was once elected editor of the Cornellian.

In October of 1902, Minister Sze returned to China, and soon after his return, was appointed Secretary to Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. In 1904, he became Secretary to Viceroy Tuan Fang.

In 1906, Mr. Sze was transferred to Peking for service, and was first appointed as Acting Junior Secretary of the Ministry of Communications. In 1907 he became Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

In 1908 he was Director of Northern Railways. This was considered an even more important position. Later he resigned the position and became Customs Taotai in Harbin.

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In 1910, Minister Sze was appointed Senior Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The following year saw him promoted to be Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Sze was appointed Minister of Communications in 1912 following the establishment of the Republic. In 1913, he resigned from the ministership and was appointed chief Master of Ceremonies in the President's office.

In 1914 he was appointed Chinese Minister to London which position he is still holding. He was one of five Chinese delegates attending the European Peace Conference.

Mr. Sze is fond of curios and is considered a connoisseur. He is popular with the British public as is shown in press cuttings from England.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

October 28. The Chinese Eastern Railway issues a bye-law providing that the railway shall accept Kerensky and Siberian notes as a rate of exchange which the railway shall determine periodically in accordance with the market quotations.

JAPAN

October 31. An incident in connection with the celebration of the Emperor's birthday at Tokio was an attempt to wreck the ballroom of the foreign minister's residence; a bomb was exploded near the wall of the house but beyond a deep hole in the surrounding ground no damage was done.

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November 2. Count Terauchi dies at Tokio. (This report is confirmed).

SIBERIA

November 1. The report pending the capture of Petrograd by anti-Bolshevik forces so far fails to materialize; the Soviets at Petrograd receive reinforcement from Moscow; General Yudenitch suffers such a set back that there is little prospect of accomplishing much this winter.

GENERAL

October 24. Monsignor Menicatti, Apostolic Vicar of Northern Honan (China) in a report to the Congregation of Propaganda, complains of the lack of means at the disposal of Catholic missionaries as compared with protestants. He says that the funds the latter dispose of for proselytizing are a hundred times superior to those of the Catholics, and thus the protestants have colleges, universities, and higher schools, while the Catholic missions only teach amidst the poorest and lowest classes.

October 27. On the eve of an impending strike of a half-million coal miners in America the Secretary of Interior announces that the government would curtail in industrial development by 50 percent and distributors of coal from non-union mines among the essential industries; the labor situation in America remains tense; the steel strikes show little signs of ceasing and the New York strike still continuing thus throwing Allied trades out of employment.

October 28. A prominent British economist points out that Great Britain would require to import 1,000,000 tons of meat in 1920, and the rest of Europe 3,000,000 tons, while the total exportable surpluses of Australia, New Zealand, South America, and South Africa together only amounted to 1,210,000 tons.

October 29. An historic debate begins in the British House of Commons on the subject of natural finances. Mr. Lloyd George admitted if the war debt were liquidated in fifty years it would be a magnificient achievment; drastic reductions in the army and navy are provided for; £18,000,000 worth of ships are cancelled; and the Home forces of the army are to be reduced by 217,000 men.

October 30. The Supreme Council decides that a German Plenipotentiary must come to Paris to sign the protocol enumerating Germany's breaches of the armistice, and guarantee the fulfillment of the armistice obligations which have been evaded.

October 31. The German Cabinet notifies German troops in the Baltic States that they must return to their frontier immediately unless they will forfeit all German citizenship and all claims to provisioning.

November 1. The British Government publishes an order in Council forbidding the melting of silver coins, this being made necessary by the fact that the silver in the coins is worth more than the stamped value.

Men and Events

J. C. Ho, chief secretary to Hon. Hsu Shih-chang, President of China, is in Shanghai for a few days visit. He is staying at 448 Siccawei Road.

Harold M. Wolfson, Far Eastern manager for the Crown Cork Co., of Boston, is in Shanghai on business. He is staying at the Astor House.

C. H. Minor, Far Eastern manager of the China Electric Company at Peking, who has been in Shanghai for the past two weeks, left for Peking on October 6.

A meeting of the temporary Executive Committee of the Shanghai Civic League was held at the home of Gilbert E. Peet, 6 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, on November 4, at 5 p. m.

J. Eichwald, general manager of the Koster Company, Shanghai, departed for Hankow on the s.s. *Loongwoo*, on Tuesday, November 4, on a short business trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Eichwald.

Z. T. Ing, of the Kwei Chow Trading Co. of Shanghai, departed this week on the *s. s. Nanking* for an extensive business trip in the United States. Mr. Ing, was formerly a member of the faculty at Nanking University.

J. B. Powell returned this week from Nanking, where he delivered addresses before the students of Nanking University, the Western Returned Students' Club of Nanking and the students in the Nanking Chinese Language School.

L. J. Mead of the Standard Oil Company, stationed at Chentow, China, arrived in Shanghai last week and is planning to depart for America on Saturday, November 8, on the s. s. *Nanking*. Mr. Mead will return to Shanghai in about six months.

R. B. Howell, representing the Yale & Towne Co., manufacturers of "Yale" locks has arrived in Shanghai after an absence of nearly two years during which time he has traveled extensively in Europe, Australia, India, Straits Settlements, and Dutch East Indies.

On Sunday afternoon, November 23, preceding Thanksgiving Day, the American Song Service has planned a special musical service, the music to be furnished by local talent with the exception of Chas. S. Keen, of Nanking, who will take part in the program.

Attractive Christmas cards containing "Greetings from China," and a picture of a blue and white porcelain vase of the K'ang Hsi period, with the character Fu (Happiness, Luck, Blessing, etc.) and photographs of scenes in China are on sale at Kelly & Walsh. No. 11 The Bund, Shanghai.

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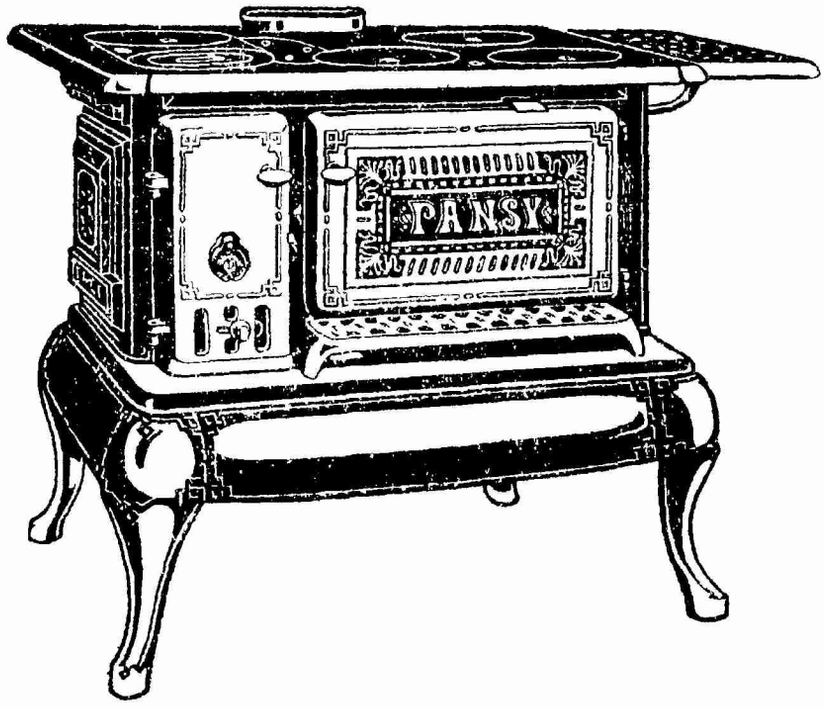

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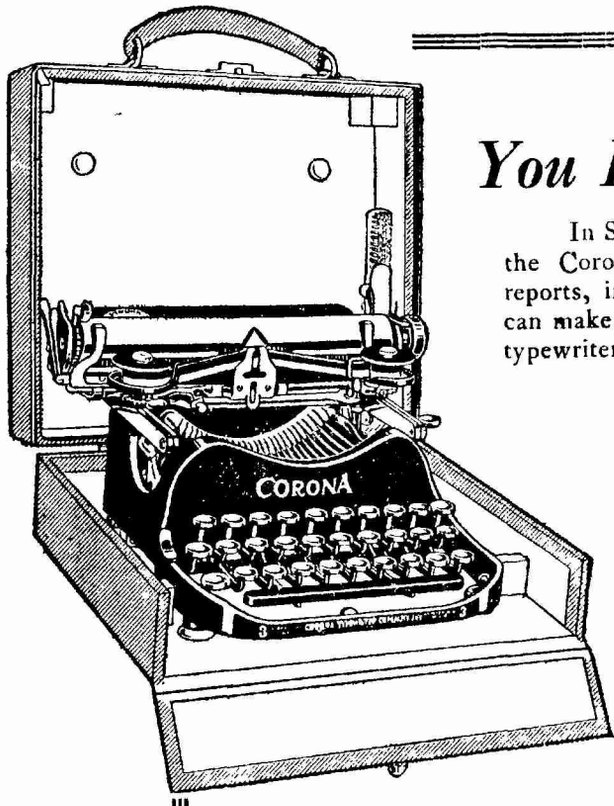

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The firm of Gande, Price & Company opened offices at No. 48-49 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, for general importing and exporting business on Monday, November 3. The firm is exclusive agents in Shanghai, North China, Mongolia, Korea, and Siberia for more than thirty companies in various parts of the United States and have lines of samples on display in their showrooms.

The following persons have arrived in Shanghai recently to be connected with the Standard Oil Company; J. F. McMum, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania to be stationed at Tientsin; J. R. Van Sopp, stationed at Shanghai, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; and F. W. Sandt and J. R. Browne stationed at Shanghai.

Lt. J. E. Ollerton, formerly manager of the American School of Correspondence of Shanghai, will commence business at temporary offices at No. 8-a Peking Road as exclusive agent for Cowan Bros. Ltd., chemical manufacturers and general merchants under the name of the China Albion Trading Company. Lt. Ollerton has just returned from service in Europe.

Mr. Yeh Kung Cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, Peking, is expected in Shanghai this week. He is returning from a year's absence in Europe, where he made a special study of industrial development on behalf of the Chinese Government. Friends of Mr. Yeh in Shanghai state that he will devote his entire attention from now on toward the industrial development of China and will not return to political affairs.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister at Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday evening, October 5, to open the conference of the British Chambers of Commerce in China held in Shanghai this week. He is accompanied by A. Rose, British Commercial Attache. Among those present to meet him at the station were Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, J.W. Jamieson, British Consul-General here, members of the Consular staff, Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and others.

An appeal to the people of China for a United China will be sent by the Chinese of the United States, according to an announcement made recently by the Chinese of Seattle at a dinner in that city given by the China Club. The appeal, according to the announcement, will urge a uniting of all provinces into a state of international peace and the establishment of a true full Republic of China. Cables have been received by the Chinese in the United States from similar meetings in other nations of the world among the Chinese at which this and other pre-war problems were discussed. Fifty thousand copies of the appeal will be printed, according to the China Club, and circulated throughout China.

Shanghai will have a typical American collegiate Thanksgiving with an American gridiron contest to be played at the Race Course on Thursday, afternoon November 29, between the eleven from the *U.S. Elcano* and the Shanghai Inter-collegiate aggregation. The Shanghai eleven is being recruited from the former American college football letter men who are now connected with business concerns in the city and workouts are being held. Harold T. Bradley, Trinity '17, has been elected coach for the Shanghai team and H. D. Rogers, Chattanooga '10, captain. Arrangements are being made for a second game with the officers' eleven of the 15th United States Infantry, Tientsin, to be played early in December.

10-462

"Japan's Attempt is a Gamble in Iron"

The foregoing cartoon, which appeared in the Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A. *Sunday News*, was used to illustrate an extract from a new American book entitled. "*The Iron Hunter*," which was written by former Governor Chase S. Osborn of Michigan. Governor Osborn was born and raised in the great iron and copper region of Michigan and his book deals largely with the iron industry of America and other countries. One chapter is devoted to the iron deposits of China and of Japan's struggles to gain possession of this vital Chinese resource. Governor Osborn, accompanied by Mrs. Osborn visited the Orient a few years ago. "*The Iron Hunter*," was published by the MacMillan, Co. of New York.

E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General and Dr. John R. Hykes, addressed the members of the Shanghai Rotary Club, on Thursday, November 6. About fifty were present.

Theodore E. Burton, former U. S. Senator and Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, will be guests of honor at a luncheon to be given by the American University Club, on Friday, November 7, at 12: 15 o'clock, at the Carlton Cafe. This is the first of the autumn meetings of the Club and a large attendance is expected.

The British Chambers of Commerce Open Conference in Shanghai

The opening session of the conference held by the British Chambers of Commerce in China took place at the British Supreme Court at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 5. At these meetings the British residents of Shanghai are invited to attend in addition to the delegates and representatives from the various chambers in other cities in China. Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China, at Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday evening, November 4, and presided at the conference. He is accompanied on his visit by A. Rose, British Commercial Attache at Peking. The importance of this conference does not need emphasizing as it represents the meeting of sixteen British Chambers with chambers at posts as far North as Harbin and as far south as Hongkong as well as a Chamber at Chungking, West China. One of the main purposes of the conference will be the establishment of a central association of the Chambers, with head offices in Shanghai to act jointly for all and an organization to aid British commercial interests in China in cooperation with interests in England.

The Future of the Drama in China

BY PROF. SOONG TSUNG FAUNG & DR. A. E. ZUCKER

Two distinct types of drama exist in China today—the old and the new, forming thus the conservative and the modern schools. The old drama, the "Bi-Wang" (1) as it is seen on the stage, is essentially operatic. Appelatives such as the tragic opera or the comic opera may sometimes also be justified. It deals generally with some historical episodes and is mostly devoid of dramatic effect. It is originated from the "Chu" (2), which despite its high literary value, has gradually depreciated. It began to flourish soon after the Taiping revolt, at first in the capital and later even in the southern part of China, where the northern dialect is hardly understood. We are not inclined to think, in spite of certain evidence, that the old drama will soon disappear, though, despised by the literati, it appeals more and perhaps only to the lower element of the Chinese society and is far from being able to carry on the glorious traditions of the Yuan dynasty, during which time drama was the only form of good literature.

A year after the establishment of the Chinese Republic, a group of Chinese returned students from Japan who had read Ibsen and Shaw and who were frequently seen in the coulisse of the "Shibai" (3), founded in Shanghai a number of "New Theatres," the most popular of which was the "Spring Willow" (4). This new movement is however not to be compared with the Freie Buhne in Berlin, nor with the Theatre Libre at Paris, for it served a commercial purpose. Moreover the plays staged therein were mostly of meagre structure and consequently devoid of

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2. 曲
3. Japanese Theatre
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though in a less degree, dramatic element. It is nevertheless interesting, for it gave the Chinese play-goers a fair test of their taste. Gongs, drums, cymals as well as string and wind instruments were abandoned, and dialogues only were heard from the stage. New decorative art was introduced and in its simplicity and primitiveness, it resembled the theatre of Vieux Colombier! The New Drama has not however succeeded in gaining the popular favour and many of the so-called new theatres were short-lived. Its failure was chiefly due to the fact that there were no good playwrights. With the exception of the Yuan and Ming dynasties, the Chinese writers have never sought to write for the stage, and until now plays have been mostly written by the actors themselves who were and are in the majority illiterate. Among the actors of this generation, Wang Sia Noong, Yuyang Yi Tsien (5) excepted, none are well educated, not even the famous Mei Lei Fang (6), whom the foreigners charmed by his exceptional youth and beauty speak of with delight and profound admiration. Chinese actors of both schools are stupid and "demodes," always sitting down and waiting for likely things to turn up, and never knowing how to prepare for opportunities, and making the most of them when they do come.

5. 汪笑儂 歐陽予倩
6. 梅蘭芳

The Chinese people are noted for their sexual purity. The sight of men and women together in any public place seem to them quite repugnant. In most of the Chinese theatres, pits are reserved for men while the galleries are for the ladies. There is only one theatre in Shanghai where the actors and actresses act together. Elsewhere in China, women are not allowed upon the stage, where men are engaged as actors. There are therefore the so-called "Female Theatres" (7), where men's parts are performed by women, vis-a-vis those in which women's parts are played by the men. We find the same convention in the time of Shakespeare, where the women's parts were played by boys. In spite of the excellence of their performances, the playing of women's parts by boys, as Mr. Masefield points out to us, must have limited Shakespeare's art. This statement holds true with the Chinese actors who are greatly handicapped by this peculiar notion of sexual morality. No matter what degree of perfection the Chinese dramatic art may attain, the Chinese actors will never be able to do away with their weak points principally that of individual characterization.

These are the difficulties which both the new as well as the old drama in China have to overcome, not to speak of others that are involved in the questions of stagecraft, a science which is almost new to the Chinese.

That the old and the new drama will hereafter exist side by side is quite certain, though many Chinese dramatic critics, having witnessed the disasters some of the new theatres have met with, are generally pessimistic, and do not look forward with approval to the few changes that are to be wrought from time to time on the Chinese stage. Their principal argument is that the drama in China has been for centuries a periodic, without however being the least melodramatic and the,

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Chinese play-goers will not go anywhere, where no music is to be heard. As the new drama contains nothing but dialogues, it is impossible to satisfy the public desire.

A few prominent writers of the younger generation who are writing for the best and the most radical monthy periodical in China, *La Jeunesse* (8) hold that the old form of the Chinese drama has no more its raison d'etre to-day, because it is unnatural and undramatic. Dialogues must be hereafter the only form available for dramatic representations. They have set themselves to translate all the works of Ibsen, tho they are fully aware that the personalities of Nora and Hedda Gabler do not stand a fair chance to be understood by the Chinese, where women remain still "une quantite negligeable" in the society. To my mind, the supporters of the New Drama must look forward to some playwrights who are able to follow the steps of Scribe and Sardou, and of Labiche and Courtline. In holding the interest and exciting the curiosity of the spectators by an artfully increasing intricacy of plot or by their irresistible humor they will thus induce the Chinese play-goers to be really intersted in the new drama rather than the old. Then perhaps problems of vital social importance may be staged with success.

Though much good can and will come from the new theatre, yet it would be a great loss if all of the old, the typical Chinese theater, were lost. No lover of things Chinese, would want to miss altogether the " military plays " or " war plays "

8. 新青年

(9) with the conventionalized fighting of battles which has, in reality, become a sort of rhythemic dancing, recalling in a way the great Russian ballet When one has seen the heroes of thousands of years ago attired in their gorgeous and colorful costumes, fighting to the strains of music their great battles of old, one has seen something national, something characteristically Chinese!

At the moment when these lines come to a close a new movement similar to that of the Little Theaters is in formation. As to its success, nothing can as yet be said, but it may nevertheless be epoch making in the history of the Chinese drama. Who knows? The mixing of the East and the West in China brings on such conditions that no one can even guess at the future.

9. 武戲

American Woman's Club Notes

Cards are being issued for visiting private collections on the excursions conducted by the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club, and in case holders of same are unable to attend, it is requested that they kindly telephone, Mrs. Walter Hiltner at North—1607, so that another member may be given an opportunity of seeing specimens of Chinese artcrafts. Only a limited number of cards may be given out.

* * * *

A paper on Chinese porcelains was very ably presented at the meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club on Thursday, October 30, by Mrs. J. B. Fearn, 30 Poute Pichon, Shanghai.

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The resignation of Mrs. C. S. Lobingier of the Literary Department was accepted with regret and Mrs. J. W. Baldwin was elected as Chairman—the resignation of Mrs. H. A. Wilbur was not accepted. A survey of the history, composition and varieties of Chinese porcelain was given and Mrs. Fearn traced the development of art in China and stated that the Chinese were the inventors of crackled ware, the delicate egg shell China made chiefly for exportation and the so-called rice pattern and that indispensable instrument called the potter's wheel. There have been many inventors of Chinese porcelain but none have reached the degree of perfection produced in the Ming Dynasty, 1362-1722, when the color, glaze and design were of the finest. Since 1975 no rare productions have been manufactured as the secret of composition and ability to design are apparently lost and undeveloped, according to Mrs. Fearn.

* * * *

The following meetings and excursions for active department members of the Literary Club have been announced as follows: November 6.—Regular meeting. Mrs. Vizenovitch will speak on Chinese embroideries and place on exhibition a collection of specimens. November 17.—An excursion to a private general collection. November 18.—Regular meeting of the Club: An illustrated lecture by Mrs. Maurice Price, on "Symbols in Chinese Art." November 20.—Regular meeting of the department, illustrated lecture on "Art Appreciation," by Mrs. G. C. Stockton. December 11.—Regular meeting: The Art of the Han Dynasty—The Mespotamia Influence," by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, of 124 Dixwell Road, Shanghai.

A paper prepared by Miss Anna Seesholtz on the work of the Y. M. C. A. in France was read before the last meeting of the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday, October 4. Owing to illness, of Miss Seesholtz, Miss Jane Ward of the Y.W.C.A. read the paper telling of the valuable work of the women munition workers in France in supplying large furnished cheerful homes for the soldiers. It was also stated in the paper that by the request of the French government the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. are continuing their work in France until the French acquire more knowledge of the work. At present it is estimated that there are about 900,000 women workers without employment in France. Mrs. J. B. Sawyer read a paper on the Y. W. C. A. work in Shanghai and told of its growth. Mrs. Lunt, president of the Club presided and announced that a chair had been donated to the Club by Mr. and Mrs. Sammons to go towards the Permanent Equipment Fund.

Women and Events

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rugh will be at home to their friends on Friday, November 14, at No. 154 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, from 4: 30 to 7 p. m.

The engagement has been announced of Andrew J. Brewer, formerly American Vice-consul at Hankow and now in charge of the American Consulate at Changsha, and Miss Aileen Moran of Changsha.

A social given as a farewell in honor of Rev. C. E. Darwent who has been pastor of the Union Church, Shanghai for the past twenty years, was given in the Union Church Hall on Wednesday evening, November 5. Many friends were in attendance.

How To Freshen The Complexion and Make The Powder Stay On

There are times when you would give all you own to look your very best. Whenever you like, it can be done! Before you powder, take a little bit of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** on your finger tips. Smooth it lightly over your face. At once the cool, fragrant cream disappears. You can feel the tenseness aronnd eyes and mouth relax. Your skin is smoother, fresher. Now powder your face as usual. *The Powder will stay on two or three times as long.* Do this always before powdering. It makes the powder look more natural. It gives your skin a new transparent loveliness, an exquisite softness that makes you look your very best. And it will never embarass you by coming out in a wretched shine!

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The wedding took place at Wusih, China of Dr. Sih Hsueh-hai, son of Sih Nan-ming, Municipal Councillor of Wusih, and Miss Yuan Ko-mei, daughter of the late Yuan Shai-ka'i. The ceremony took place at Si Chi Ho, the residence of the bridegroom.

More than 80 guests were present at the *The Dansant* held at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, Shanghai, on Sunday, November 2. The music was furnished by the Kerrey orchestra. Another *The Dansant* will be held on Sunday, November 9, from 5 to 7.30 p. m. the music to be furnished by the same orchestra.

Five hundred dollars worth of candy and Christmas decorations left Shanghai recently for the American soldiers in Siberia, sent by the Central Committee of the American Red Cross. There are twenty-three branch societies of the American Red Cross in China and checks are expected from these branches for other shipments to be sent to the American soldiers in Siberia.

Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, will give a dinner at the Chinese Naval Club, 102 Bubbling Well Road, Saturday evening, November 8, at 8 o'clock, in honor of Senator Burton of Ohio, and Hon. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai. There will be about fifty guests including the officers of the various American organizations in Shanghai and a number of prominent Chinese guests.

An attractive pamphlet has been received containing information about the Mission Hospital at Haiju, Korea of which Miss Delia May Battles is in charge. Many illustrations are given showing interior views of hospital, the West Gate Church in connection, and also a view of the Red Cross Hospital at Omsk, Siberia. A brief article telling of experiences of the American Red Cross missionaries in Siberia is also contained in the booklet.

Red Cross supplies totaling more than $35,000 in value will be sent to Siberia at an early date by the China Central Committee. Sixty-nine cases of drugs, supplies and sundries will be shipped to Vladivostok on the s. s. *Tungus*. Twenty-three bales of leather and a consignment of shoe-making tools will also be sent. The shipment is valued at more than $10,000. On the *Penza*, sailing at a later date will be shipped $25,000 worth of supplies.

At a dinner given at the McTyeire High School, No 1 Edinburgh Road on Monday evening, November 3, many prominent foreign and Chinese business men of Shanghai, were present and it was announced that the school had launched a campaign for Tls. 150,000. Among those in attendance and who gave brief addresses were: American Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham, Tang Shao-yi, Y. S. Tsao, C. C. Nieh, Mr. Wong, Foreign Commissioner of Chekiang, and Mrs. T. T. Wong, and two of the students gave addresses. A short musical program followed the speakers at which Miss Myra Olive and Allen G. Loehr of the American Consulate took part.

More than 50 friends were present at a pretty wedding which took place on Saturday, November 1, at the home of Mrs. J. B. Fearn, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai, of Herman J. Schoenfield of New York and Miss Helen Sturtevant of Washington, D. C. Miss Sturtevant has been in Shanghai for the past four months and came out on a tour with her cousin, Mrs. John Morris Field, Jr., wife of Captain Field, U.S.N. The ceremony was held in the music room which

was decorated with ferns and chrysanthemums. The wedding march was played by C. B. Calder and A. F. Blanchard was best man. A wedding breakfast was served following the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. G. S. Fitch of Shanghai. After a brief wedding trip in North China. Mr. and Mrs. Schoenfeld will return to Shanghai where they will live. Mr. Schoenfeld is a graduate of New York University and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and is connected with the Building Department of the American Trading Company, Shanghai.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Japanese Problem in China also in America

From the Moberly, (Mo.) Democrat

The Japanese fail to say when they will return to China her territory. That they never intend to is evident. They will always find some excuse for not complying with their promise. There are no more insidious, crafty and designing people on the face of the earth than the Japanese. Talk to any American of the Pacific coast states and he will tell you that but for the stringent laws that prevented them from coming to this country they would have long ago overrun those states and would today own nine-tenths of the land therein, and be rapidly pushing their ownership eastward. Today the American business men of those states are much worried over the encroachment of Japanese capital in banking and other lines on the Pacific coast. They are shrewd, subtle and persistent. They can live on almost nothing and are natural money-makers and savers and in the opinion of many will by reason of their large money holdings in the Pacific states completely dominate them inside of another decade. The only way to be certain that Japan is going to give China back her territory is for her to do it now. However, we fear that this country has all that she can do to combat the Japan aggression in this country without taking up territorial questions with her on the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

Newspaper Censorship in Peking

From the Chung Hua Hsin Pao (Chinese)

Ever since the days of the Republic the newspapers in Peking have never enjoyed the protection of the Provisional Constitution. The life of a newspaper depends on the pleasure of the high officials. If approved by the high officials a newspaper may openly violate the law without fear of interference. In the 5th year of the Republic the Ching Tsin Shih Pao and the Kung Yen Pao openly published a baseless rumour re the twelve crimes of Tang Shao-yi during his tenure of office as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Nothing happened. In the present regime if news were not pleasant to the officials, such as the disclosure of the Japanese loan by the eight newspapers and one news agency last year official interference quickly followed. The deprivation of freedom is further supplemented by the open robbery of the properties of the newspapers. Every time a newspaper is suspended the property is taken over by the officials. The crime of the Kuo Min Kung Pao is siding with the students and refusing to support the An Fu Club. Its office was twice sealed within the short space of six months. What will the people do to save the Kuo Min Kung Pao? What will the people do to save public opinion?

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Sales Manager.

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OUR MAIN SHOW ROOM STAR GARAGE, 125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

Chinese Friendship for the U. S. Consul General

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

It is with reluctance that the people of Shanghai plan to send off Mr. Sammons to his new official post in Australia. Parties have therefore been given on various occasions to wish him godspeed and to tell him how unwilling the Chinese people are to let him go. During his stay of six years in Shanghai, China has been in a continuous state of internal unrest. And during all these troublous years Mr. Sammons has rendered us friendly assistance. To us, Chinese, he has been a true friend and a frank teacher. He is more than a foreign diplomat. The departure of Dr. Reinsch has deprived us of a true friend. To this loss is now added the departure of Mr. Sammons. We are quite sure that Mr. Sammons will remain our true friend no matter where he may go. It is also our hope that his successor will make an equally firm impression on our mind.

Mr. Sammons and China Friendship for America

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Mr. Sammons, the American consul, is about to leave Shanghai. Not a day passes without a farewell meeting being held in his honour. Such enthusiasm has never been seen before. It shows the friendship between China and the United States and the warm relations between Mr. Sammons and the Chinese people. Mere talk and formal official courtesy do not prove the sincerity of international relationship. Only the demonstration of the people can be taken as a genuine proof. Since the people themselves are not to be benefited by such entertainment there is no reason for them to do the thing without being personally convinced of its appropriateness. For several years Mr. Sammons has been a resident among the Chinese people. It is to be assumed that he knows the people of China well enough to carry our message to the people of the United States.

The Secret Sino-Japanese Military Pact

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The secret military pact with Japan contains two important aims, namely, the military supply monopoly and right of military training. The various arms and ammunition loans and the employment of Japanese officers for the Yellow Temple Training Corps are all based on this pact. The activities of Little Hsu during the last year or two have therefore been devoted to helping the Japanese Militarists to secure the actual control of the Chinese army. The end of the war in Europe should have ended the pact but secretly Little Hsu on two occasions came to an understanding with the Japanese to prolong the terms of the pact. We learn that as many as, 2,000 Japanese petty officers are now employed in the Chinese army. In other words the 5th and 6th divisions of Peking are now actually under the influence of Japanese officers.

Everybody Preparing Except China

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

Japan is sending investigators to look into the trade conditions after the war. China has never paid any attention to real investigation. The so-called statistics are nothing but a formal paper filled in as a means to evade official responsibility. Even the

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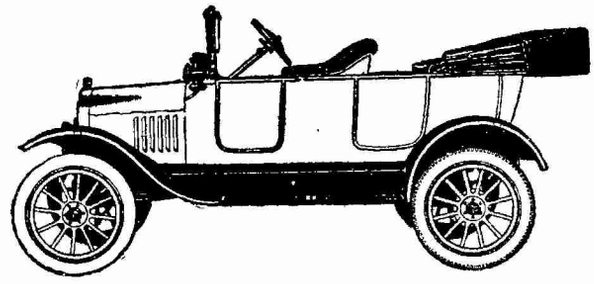

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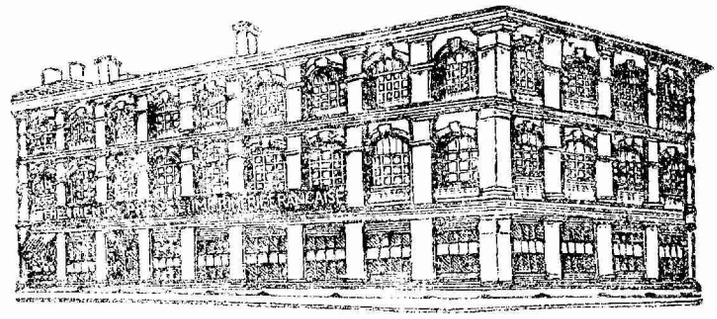

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

merchants themselves have neglected this very important step. There has been a General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai for many years but it has not yet done anything towards drawing up reliable reports based on actual investigation. No means are available to ascertain trade conditions. The foreigners are the only ones who do the investigation. As a consequence they know our own conditions better than we ourselves do. Talking about developing industry and pushing boycott it is merely like the blind man groping in the dark. Now that the Union of the Merchants has been formed we hope steps will be taken to supply this crying need.

Great Increase in Rice Consumption in America

THE American taste for rice seems to have been sharpened by the war. The rice production in the United States has practically doubled during the war period and in addition to this the importation has doubled. Meantime, said a lecturer in the Educational Department of The National City Bank of New York, the world has awakened to the fact that the United States has rice to spare and the quantity of that article passing out of American ports to foreign countries and our noncontiguous territories in the fiscal year 1918 was 330,000,000 pounds as against 163,000,000 pounds in the year before the war, while, of course, the quantity of wheat which America has spared to the outside world has greatly stimulated consumption at home. The rice crop of the United States was 23,649,000 bushels in 1914, and according to the latest estimates of the Department of Agriculture, will be 42,487,000 bushels in 1919, while as already indicated, the quantity imported has practically doubled.

The United States is by far the largest rice producer of the Occidental world. This comparatively new industry has grown out of a system peculiar to this country of producing rice in a manner in which modern machinery can be utilized in planting, cultivation, and harvesting, instead of the crude methods by which it is produced in that great rice growing section of the world, the Orient.

Rice production in the United States, said the lecturer, languished after the Civil War, for it was not then realized that it could be grown and harvested by the machinery and methods applied to the production of wheat and other grains. Rice can only flourish on wet land, so wet that ordinary farm machinery cannot be used upon it. But a few years ago it was discovered that certain lands in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and elsewhere were so constituted with relation to soil, climate, and water supply that they could be prepared with the usual agricultural machinery, the rice also planted by machinery, the lands then flooded from nearby streams or artesian wells, and the water drained off as the rice approaches maturity, and ordinary reaping and threshing machines used in harvesting the crop.

This revolutionized rice growing in the United States, and was in fact a new development in world production, for in no other country has this method been practised. The producing area was expanded from the Carolinas and Georgia to the Mississippi Valley, Arkansas, and Texas and recently certain areas

in California, and the annual production has increased from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds in former years to over 1,000,000,000 pounds a year at this time, making the United States by far the largest rice producer of the Occidental world.

Of course, America's biggest rice crop of over 1,000,000,000 pounds per annum while the largest in the Occidental world is a trifle when compared with that of some of the Oriental countries, where rice is the chief article of food for a very dense population. Siam, for example, produces over 5,000,000,000 pounds of rice a year against America's 1,000,000,000 pounds; the Dutch East Indies 7,000,000,000 pounds; Japan 17,000,000,000 and India 70,000,000,000 pounds, while China, which has no official figures of her crop may equal or possibly exceed India in production, bringing the world's total crop to approximately 200,000,000,000 pounds a year.

Few people realize, said the Bank's lecturer, that the world's production of rice is nearly as great as the world production of wheat, pound for pound. We often hear it said that rice, is the chief cereal food of more than one-half the population of the world, and this is probably true, but we do not realize how near the rice production comes to equalling that of wheat when compared by actual quantity. The best estimates that can be made of the production of the world indicate that the grand total in favorable years is nearly or perhaps quite 200,000,000,000 pounds, while the number of pounds of wheat grown even in the high record years of 1913 and 1915 was but about 240,000,000,000 pounds each year.

Facts About the Philippines

AREA

The total area of the Philippine Islands is 120,000 square miles made up as follows:

	Square Miles
Commercial forest	61,000
Non-commercial forest	11,000
Cultivated land	14,000
Grass land	20,000
Unexplored and other smaller islands	14,000
Total	120,000

The cultivated lands include:

	Acres
Rice	2,189,000
Abaca (hemp)	1,236,000
Coconuts	680,000
Corn	1,070,000
Tobacco	145,000
Sugar Cane	444,000
Maguey	76,000
Cacao	2,600
Coffee	2,000

REAL PROPERTY

The assessed value (in U. S. currency) of taxable real estate of the islands is as follows:

Manila (15,577 parcels)	$52,017,000
Total real estate outside of Manila	146,090,000
Maximum tax rate Manila	1½ per cent
Maximum provincial tax rate	⅞ per cent

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Allotted as follows:
⅛ per cent Roads and Bridges.
¼ per cent Municipal Primary Schools.
¼ per cent Municipal, General.
¼ per cent Provincial, General.
There is no personal property tax.

POPULATION

The total population of the Philippines is estimated to be 10,000,000, of which about 900,000 belong to the non-Christian or uncivilized tribes. Manila has a population of 271,800, made up as follows:

Americans (outside of Army and Navy)...	5,000
Filipinos	236,900
Spaniards	4,400
Other Europeans	1,500
Chinese	16,600
Filipino transients in Manila	5,500
All others	1,900
Total	271,800

CLIMATE

The Philippine Islands have a mildly tropical climate. The nights are cool and sunstrokes are unknown. The temperature record for the past 30 years shows an average of 80°. The recorded death rate per 1,000 whites in Manila for 1917 was 8.8 as compared with 16.5 for New York, 15 for San Francisco, 14 for Chicago, 18 for Glasgow, and 22 for Belfast.

COMMERCE

The exports of the islands for the calendar year 1917 amounted to $95,604,000 of which $63,235,000 went to the United States. The imports for the same period amounted to $65,797,000 of which $37,621,000 came from the United States.

The principal articles of export were.

Hemp	$46,807,500
Sugar	12,277,500
Coconut Oil	11,409,000
Copra	8,327,000
Tobacco (Mfd. and Unmfd.)	7,150,500
Maguey	2,348,000
Embroidery	1,964,500

The principal articles of import were:

Cotton and manufactures of	$18,789,500
Iron and Steel	5,927,000
Rice	5,390,500
Wheat Flour	1,915,500
Coal	1,538,000
Automobiles, parts of, and tires for...	1,540,000
Illuminating Oil	1,339,000
Meat Products	1,425,000

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton.—The Cotton market during the past week was again practically dead, in so far as general purchases for local mills were concerned, although a few stray lots were bought by local Japanese mills. The bulk of the business was in the nature of straddles between January and March, and these changed hands between professionals in sympathy with the rise in mid-Americans.

From the present indication, the question of supply seems to be no longer of interest, and consumers in view of the impossibility of cotton being exported on account of the prevailing exchange, seem quite satisfied to let the situation take care of itself, buying only in small lots, from hand to mouth, as needed.

Under the circumstances, we do not by any means advocate taking an aggressive stand on the "Bear" side, but we must certainly warn our friends against becoming too enthusiastic on the renewed predictions of very high prices. Some day the leaders will take their profits and let the public hold the bag; then we shall hear the other side of the story. For the present we would rather sell at every advance.

Liverpool, October 23, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....34.00 pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....15.75 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....22.79 ,,
do Jan.....22.42 ,,
do March.....21.97 ,,
Market :—Firm.

New York, October 22, 1919

New York Market;—

Dec. 36.49 Cents
Jan. 35.61 ,,
Mar. 34.85 ,,
Spot 38.35 ,,
Market :—Firm.

Bombay, October 25, 1919

Indian Market :—

Broach.....Rps. 515 per Khandy
Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi New Crop.....Tls. 34.00
Tungchow New Crop.. ,, 33.25
Shanghai New Crop.... ,, 31.00
Shanghai M. Ginned
New Crop..... ,, 31.00
Ningpo New Crop..... ,, 30.00
Tone of the Market :—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—Buying is limited to two firms paying high prices. Limits from the consuming markets are considerably below those paid last week. In view of the high prices paid, New Season cocoons are considerably firmer and holders are again asking ten to twenty Taels more.

Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 440
Market Chops..... ,, 400

China Steam Filatures :—Continues very quiet. Cocoons are dear and well held.

Grand Extra Chops .....Tls. 1090
Extra Chops..... ,, 1050
Medium Chops..... ,, 980

Tsatlee Improved Reel :—The reported revival of enquiries has not lead to any business the consumers' prices being considerably below those of the holders.

Quotations : Best Chops..... Tls. 760
Market Chops..... ,, 720

General :—A small business for London & Europe. Mienchew Steam Filatures "Dragon & Phoenix 1-2" Tls. 865; Tsatlee New Style "Double Bird" Tls. 625; Tsatlee Filatures K. K. Mars at Tls. 615.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Germany's national debt is estimated at $39,000,000,000, or about $600 per capita.

A record breaking total of imports and a noticeable drop in exports is shown in the *Trade Report* for September of the United States Department of Commerce.

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WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

Twenty-two merchant vessels were launched from the shipyards of the United States during the week ending October 18, a recent announcement of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, states.

The Russo-German Bank for trade and industry has been founded in Berlin, with a capital of 300,000 marks, in order to promote German relations with Russia, and especially to further the grain and lumber trade.

Imports of tin bars, blocks and pigs during July into the United States were estimated at 113, 120 pounds, valued at $78,742, all coming from the Straits Settlements. Imports of tin ore amounted to 1,975 tons, valued at $1,346,250.

Vessels with Chinese eggs among their cargo are becoming more frequent, a recent issue of the *London and China Express*, declares. One recent arrival in the Thames had 5,000,000 eggs. This seems to be about the usual consignment.

A meeting is to be held next week in San Francisco of the leading shippers of the Pacific Coast to discuss plans for shipping facilities on the coast to handle the increased trade of the future with the Far East and to obtain a greater allowance of ships from the United States Shipping Board for the Pacific runs.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

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"WOODROCK"-Brooklyn. **All Codes Used**

10-476

Trading in stocks on Wall Street for the past few months is reported to be the largest and most varied of any similar period for many months. The dealing has been largely on speculative issues, some of which soared sensasionally, following the close of the war and have recently shown an equally sharp decline.

The total trade of the port of Dairen during 1918 was Hk. Tls. 181,614,651, according to a recent report, of which imports totalled Hk. Tls. 95,601,918, and exports 86,013,733, giving a balance of Hk. Tls. 9,589,000 in favor of imports. Compared with 1917, the total trade shows an increase of twenty-five per cent.

About 4,879,489 bales of cotton were ginned in the United States prior to October 10, according to a recent report of the *Census Bureau*. This number included, 55,578 round bales, 2,938 bales of American Egyptian and 1,791 bales of Sea Island cotton.

Only sixty per cent of the silver mines of Mexico are being worked, although that country was formerly the leading silver producing nation of the world, due to internal political disturbances and hence the Republic is unable to participate in the benefits of the recent high silver prices, according to statements made by a commission of mining men meeting in Mexico City recently.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders of the See Kee Rubber Estates, (1918), Ltd., was held Wednesday afternoon, October 29, in the offices of William Martin and Company, agents. Accounts of the company showed: sundry creditors, Tls. 4,076.74, buildings, Tls. 3,300, additions to which to total Tls. 1,100, rubber in stock, Tls. 5,624.48. Resolutions offered were passed.

Imports of tungsten bearing ore during the month of July into the United States have been placed at 452 tons, valued at $244,350, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*. From Hongkong the shipments were 187 tons, from Chili 90 tons, and the balance from other China ports, Mexico, Bolivia and Peru. No exports appear on the lists of the Department of Commerce.

The *Austrian Lloyd*, now reorganized under the name of the *Triestino Lloyd*, and operating under Italian registry, will resume its Far Eastern service with the arrival of the *Nippon* early in this month, according to recent announcements. The ships will reestablish the service between Genoa and Japan with ports of call at Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

El Mercurio, the leading newspaper of the state of Chile, South America, printing editions in Santiago, Valparaiso, and Antofagasta, has recently opened an office in the Times Building New York City, for the purpose of giving service to manufacturers and exporters in the United States interested in trade with Chile, according to a recent issue of *Commerce Reports*. In addition to other services, the newspaper maintains a credit information service.

The ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at the offices of Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries and general managers, Thursday afternoon, October 30. The amount shown for disposal at the credit of profit and loss, including Tls. 18,869.11 brought forward from the last accounting, was Tls. 27,971.36. The directors voted to carry forward Tls. 12,800.36 and to use the remainder for development and expansion purposes.

The Russian volunteer fleet consisting of ten vessels, one of the few tangible assets which has escaped the wrath of the Bolsheviki, will be used to establish a direct service from San Francisco to Vladivostock, according to an announcement made by Admiral Nicholas Gherassimoff, president and general manager of the association controlling the fleet under the direction of the government. The ships have been released to the Russian association by the British government.

The establishment of an international Chamber of Commerce with headquarters in the United States to permit an international cooperation of foreign trade exports throughout the world and an adequate interchange of ideas and condition reports was recommended by the International Foreign Trade Conference at a rmeeting held recently in Atlantic City. The conference before adjournment recommended that all estrictio ns on natural economic laws be lifted as far as the present exceptional circumstances will permit.

"America has more than 1,700 Chambers of Commerce in all parts of the world," C. Knott of London, declared recently before a meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce for Germany at Cologne, "and these associated chambers some time ago sent a delegation to Europe which visited Cologne and Berln and departed with German orders in fabulous amounts. These goods are to be delivered at once on three years credit. In this way the United States is securing the lion's share of Germany's import trade. Such is the result of the cooperation of their Chambers of Commerce. I see no reason why British Chambers of Commerce cannot employ such methods."

A new American freight service from Honkong to French Indo-China, the Straits Settlements and British India with Shanghai as the northermost port of call will be inaugurated this week by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, according to reports from the San Francisco office. The steamers, *Caddopeak*, *Lake Farmingdale*, *Doyleston*, *Lake Fielding*, *Lake Faulk*, *Lake Gilpen and Lake Gitano*, have been assigned to the company by the United States Shipping Board for this service. The steamers, according to the announcement, will be operated on a ten day schedule between Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, and Madras, and thence back to Shanghai by way of the same ports of call as outward. These ships will be used as feeders for the regular trans-Pacific line of the company.

An approximate equality in imports and exports for the first quarter of the year of 1918 and the same period of 1919 at the port of Hongkong is shown by the recently published *Trade Returns* of Hongkong for the first quarter of 1919. The most striking development shown is the increase in trade with Japan, which if continued throughout the year would give a rise of approximately 50 percent to the 1918 total. Trade with Great Britain amounted to £1,245,002, of which £724,625 was in imported goods. Trade with the United States equalled that of the previous four quarters but exports to America show a decided decrease. Imports of cotton and woollen piece goods amounted to only £430,000. Imports of coal approximately £3 15s per ton. The high price of coal brought encouragement to the use of liquid fuels, the imports of which were valued at £40,194. Trade in motor cars, which is at present entirely in the hands of Americans, showed a material increase, the value for

Do You Long For A Dainty Bath Room?

The foreign woman in China learns to accommodate herself to most of the inconveniences of life in the Far East, but no matter how long she lives here, she never gets over the longing for bath room daintiness which is impossible with the Chinese commode. Only a few of the houses in Shanghai have sewer connections. Those who live in the others must have been compelled to submit to make the best of disgusting conditions.

The RO-SAN TOILET will bring to you, no matter where you live, the luxury of a dainty bath room, and at very small cost. It is a waterless water closet, wherein chemicals destroy all germs and odors. It will banish the commode coolie from your home and give you the kind of a bath room you long for. For price and descriptive circular, address:

Thos. W. Simmons & Company,

(SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA)

10 The Bund Shanghai

10-477

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

the quarter being £40,194 as compared with £71,904 for the entire year of 1918. Aniline dyes were imported to the value of £18,774 as against less than £7,000 for 1918, altho the accuracy of the latter figure is questioned. American firms are showing much activity in this trade and are giving a permanency to the market. In exports, wolfram shows a falling off, the value exported being £17,341. Shipments of cement also show only £63,212 as compared with £583,950 for the year of 1918. Raw tobacco is showing an increasing importance as an export, reaching a value of £133,297 during the quarter, the greater shipments going to Egypt, Great Britain and the United States.

New Books and Publications

Public Works in the Philippines

Quarterly Bulletin, Bureau of Public Works, Department of Commerce and Communications, Philippine Islands. Vol. 7, No. 4, January 1919.

THIS number of the *Bulletin* contains the annual report of the Bureau of Public Works for the year 1918 and it is worth the attention of those who are interested in the public works and the public finance of China.

The larger results of the year's work are set down as follows:

First class surface roads constructed.	351 kilometers
Reinforced concrete bridges....	81
Successful deep wells completed ...	165
Reinforced concrete buildings.....	34

The expenditures for construction under the supervision of the Bureau were as follows:

Road and bridge work.....	U. S.$3,600,000
Buildings	1,350,000
Port works.....	564,000
Water supply	572,000

It has been said that the best single standard by which to judge a colonial possession is roads. Good roads are an assurance that other things are being done well. Most Americans would probably put schools first, and it is well known that an excellent school system has been built up in the Philippines under American administration. In this report we have a demonstration that judged by the standard of roads, the Philippine government is doing its work well.

The report contains a diagram and many illustrations. It is an example of intelligent and understandable publicity that deserves imitation.

C. F. R.

St. John's University, October 28, 1919.

American Interest in the Far East,

Japanese Menace in the Peace Treaty; Speech of the Hon. James E. Watson of Indiana in the Senate of the United States. Tuesday, August 5, 1919. Washington D. C.; 1919.

Senator Watson considers the peace treaty and America's duty. His position is that the United States must not sign without some definite assurance that German rights in Shantung are to be turned over to China. The record of the speech contains some futile debate as to the comparative responsibility of Republicans and Democrats for the situation of China.

The Shantung Question; Speech of the Hon. Julius Kahn of California in the House of Representatives, Friday, August 8, 1919-Washington D. C.: Government Printing Office: 1919.

This speech is an explanation of the Shantung question and it attempts to show that "a lack of cordiality" in the relations between Japan and the United States dates from the end of the Russo-Japanese war. It is an appeal to Japan, such as has recently appeared in the *Nation*, to name a definte date for the return of "the entire leased territory of Kiaochow" to China.

The Far Eastern Fortnightly; The bulletin of the Far Eastern Bureau. 13 Astor Place, New York.

This bulletin, now in its sixth volume, furnishes, to use its own words, "news and information for the development of the mutual business, political and social interests of the Far East and the United States of America." The latest number contains an article on the Pacific trade of Japan and America, a Japanese criticism of Japanese diplomacy, a section on eastern current events and translated comment from Chinese and Japanese newspapers. C. F. R.

St. John's University, October 27, 1919.

How the Chinese "Honor" One of Their Pro-Japanese Officials

賣國賊

陸宗輿

民國八年十月

海甯公民團重立

The foregoing Chinese characters were copied from a newly-erected tablet on the base of the Bhota Pagoda at Haining. The tablet is of granite, about four and one half feet high by one and one half feet wide, painted yellow, with the characters incised and painted black. It is situated on the river side of the pagoda the idea being to attract the attention of the crowds that went to Hangchow to see the "Bore." A translation of the foregoing supplied to the *Review* by G. F. Ashley, architect of Shanghai, is as follows:

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

Owned and controlled by

The National Park Bank New York **Union Bank of Canada**

We beg to announce the opening of a Branch in Shanghai in temporary quarters at

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD

on

Wednesday, October 1st

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS YOKOHAMA

DIRECTORS

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Hass
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
A. P. Villa	W. J. Dawson
E. C. Hoyt	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder

"Let it be known to all that this stone tablet is erected to show the indignation and hatred on the part of the citizens here for LU TSUNG-YU who played great part in the betrayal of China.

LU is a native of this district.

By the citizens of Haining, October 10, 1919.

The characters translated literally mean:

Sell-country-thief (i. e. traitor)

LU TSUNG-YU

Re-erected by the Citizens' Association of Haining. 10th day, 8th year of the Republic.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Dr. A. T. Woodward; J. A. Palson; J. P. C. Alden; Dr. J. Dwyer, New York; A de la Arena, New York; C. R. Heath, Tokio; H. Hesselle; Miss V. I. Cain, New York; S. R. Price, Local; W. Burt, New York; W. K. Kehrkahn, New York; Mrs. Hartling, Tokio; J. M. Robertson, Local; P. Pendleton, Boston; A. Hashim; Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Hongkong; A. Ricon, Hongkong; P. S. Newcomb, Hongkong; Sir Paul Chater, Hongkong; H. A. Gedge, Hongkong; W. Warmsley, Tientsin, Bauchan, Tientsin; Dekkenson, Tientsin; T. A. Rossobjimos, Hongkong; R. S. Cawley, Chefoo; N. Eckford, Nanchang; Mr. and Mrs. Leeds; M. Martin, Tientsin; J. E. Hartshorn, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Dalny; E. C. Baker, London; T. E. Burton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Galleezze, Hongkong; Capt. and Mrs. Sowden, San Francisco; J. Leucy, London; H. Kobolski, Nanking; H. S. Davis, Shengking; Mrs. H. A. Morgan, Tientsin; F. S. Smith, Chinkiang; F. P. Rab, Yokohama; R. H. Clark, Bradford; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pristley, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grant, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Green, U. S. A; Mr. H. E. Easton, Hongkong; Mr. Walter Denby, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Somerville, Los Angeles, Cal; Mrs. Chas Gudgell, Los Angeles, Cal; Miss Helen Boice, Los Angeles, Cal; Miss Elizabeth Clapp, Los Angeles, Cal; Miss Ruth Clifford, Los Angeles, Cal; Miss Helen Roberts, Los Angeles, Cal; Mrs. C. H. Baker, Los Angeles, Cal; Miss Maud Ewen, Los Angeles, Cal; Mr. Ponoghis Blahos, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Geo H. Cook, Los Angeles Cal; Nr. K. W. Mousney, Tientsin; Mr. F. G. Becker, Hongkong; Mr.

G. Stockhein, Harbin; Mr. D. E. Zalatin, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Titus, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Harbin; Mr. G. G. Franklin, Hankow; Mr. J. W. Frazer, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. W. Shepard Graham, Chungking; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Marshall, Tsingtao;

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mrs. Marion Breaker, Local; Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Exter, Chefoo; F. A. Rumpf, Siberia; E. M. Kinsey, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. Beauchann, Tientsin; Miss Des Dobert, Tientsin; O. C. Kinch, Tsinanfu; Mrs. Darpness, Peking; P. R. Parkes, Local; D. Anderson, Local; Allan Paterson, Vancouver; A Konietzky, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stokes, Local; A. Raux; Lt. and Mrs. R. F. Wrench, London; Mrs. H. George, Local; J. Parsons, Hongkong; Miss A. Wilkins, Hongkong; S. H. Cobb, Hongkong; Ellis Kadoorie, Hongkong; C. P. Mapelli, Hankow; G. W. Dolan, Local; J. S. Dolan, Local H. L. Beer, Weihaiwei; Capt. and Mrs. Gorelargton, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scott, Honolulu; Wm. Golding; H. O. Moser, Peking.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CELRK, James P. Connolly.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

October 30, 1919; Cause No. 715; In re Last Will and Testament of John Kavanaugh, deceased; petition.
" 31, " Cause No. 870; Young v. Brode; complaint; affidavit; attachment; bond; summons.
" 31, " Cause No. 869; Reids, Ltd. v. Fernandez; summons.
" 31, " Cause No. 871; Hertzberg v. Aldrich; petition; bond; attachment; summons.
November 5, 1919; Cause No. 872; U. S. v. Sampson; affidavit; writ.
" 5, " Cause No. 873; U. S. v. Comba; affidavit; writ.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of ELLEN M. LYON, Deceased. | Cause No. 842 | Estate No. 306 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the above named decedent's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before April 25, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Mr. and Mrs. EDDY L. FORD,
Executors,
Foochow, China.

October 25, 1919.

10-480

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1919

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Spot Silver in London at the abnormal price of 67d. per oz. shows an advance of $1\frac{5}{8}$d. since this day last week, while the forward price at $64\frac{1}{16}$d. shows a rise of $\frac{5}{16}$d. in the same period.

Considerable buying towards the close of last week caused a distinctly easier feeling in the market.

Since when plenty of cover has been offering and to-day the market close strong, a premium of 2d. over the current rate being asked for November bills.

To-day although there are sellers at 6/10 for cash T/T, there is very little demand.

The London/Paris rate has fallen away from 36.15 to 36.75, while the New York/London rate at 4.17 remains steady.

The local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 21,335,000 is about 15 lakhs down, while the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $12,510,000 is $380,000 down.

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thur. Oct. 30	Friday Oct. 31	Sat. Nov. 1	Mon. Nov. 3	Tues. Nov. 4	Wed. Nov. 5
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	6/0.788	6/8 6/7	6/7	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/7
D/Dfts. "	—	6/8¼ 6/7¼	6/7¼	6/6¼	6/6¼	6/6¼	6/7¼
4m/s "	—	6/8½ 6/7½	6/7½	6/6½	6/6½	6/6½	6/7½
T/T India	302.058	330 326	326	321½	320	318¼	327½
T/T France	1,030.800	1200 1185	1185	1170	1170	1170	1185
T/T N. Y.	126.981	140 138	138	136	136	136	138
T/T H'kong	66.173	67½ 67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
T/T Japan	39.360	36¼ 36¼	36⅝	37	37	37	36¾
T/T Batavia	329.971	360 355½	355½	351	351	351	355½
T/T Straits	38,981	35⅜ 35⅞	35⅞	36¼	36¼	36¼	35⅞
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	6/3.750	6.11½ 6.10½	6.10½	6.9½	6.9½	6.9½	6.10½
6m/s " "	6/4.346	7.0¼ 6.11¼ NOMINAL	6.11¼ NOMINAL	6.10¼ NOMINAL	6.10	6.10¼	6.11¼
4m/s " D/P	—	6.11¾ 6.10¾ NOMINAL	6.10¾ NOMINAL	6.9¾ NOMINAL	6.9¾	6.9¾	6.10¾
6m/s " "							
4m/s Bills F. Crs., D/A, D/P	1,115.500	1310 1295	1295	1280	1280	1280	1300
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	135.557	148 146	146	144	144	144	146
4m/s " Docs	—	148¾ 146¾	146¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	146¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling

	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5
Bullion.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
* **London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) ... Pence	66½	65½	65½	65½	66	67
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	173⁰⁵	174⁰⁰	173⁷⁰	170⁸⁵	170⁴⁰	169⁷⁰
Shanghai Silver Bar (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	111¹⁰	111¹⁰	111¹⁰	111¹⁰	111¹⁰	111¹⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $ 100	74.40	74.4375	74.55	74.75	74.80	74.75
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	10%	8%	8%	7½%	7%	6%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount 5%
Bank of France rate of discount
London open Market rate
of Discount 3 m/s. 4⅝%
" " 4 m/s. 4¾%
" " 6 m/s. 5⅛%

London on Paris T/T 36.75
New York on London T/T 4.17

Bombay on London T/T 1/0⅛
Hongkong on " T/T 4/6
Yokohama " " T/T 2/5